

As of January 15 of this year. bodies of the NKVD-NKGB of the Latvian SSR opened and liquidated 33 sabotage and terrorist groups of aizsargs, according to which 194 people were arrested.

Among these groups liquidated:

sabotage and terrorist group in the Riga district in the amount of 24 people (all arrested). Among those arrested: BRIGIS

Y., born in 1905, a

member of the Aizsargi organization since 1930, group leader;

KAKTYNSH M., born in 1894, big fist, penis organization "Aizsargi" since 1922, assistant to BRIGIS.

During the arrest of the group members, the following were confiscated: a machine gun, 15 rifles, ammunition and

explosives. As established by the investigation, in July 1944, BRIGIS was present at several briefing meetings of the leaders of the volost organizations of the Aizsargs, which were conducted on the instructions of General KURELIS by the commander of the Aizsargs battalion ZEMITS (fled with the Germans). Zemits set the task of putting together an organization of Aizsargs to carry out acts of sabotage in the rear of the Red Army and commit murders of servicemen and representatives of the Soviet authorities.

Fulfilling this task, BRIGIS created a sabotage-terrorist group from among the Aizsargs known to him, having received weapons and ammunition. The investigation

continues. A sabotage and terrorist group in the city of Salsgrīva, Valmiera Uyezd 31 people were arrested, including: DAMBITS K., born in 1889, owner of a large

fishery, member of the Aizsargi organization since 1936;

ZHMYKHOV M., born in 1895, Russian, former Lieutenant Colonel of the White Army, commanded an armored train near Wrangel, member of the Aizsargi organization since 1941, road foreman before his arrest;

GAYLIS A., born in 1904, owner of a large fishery, member of the Aizsargi organization since 1935.

The investigation established that in 1941, a week before the appearance of German troops in the mountains. Salsgrīve, band members captured in the city

authorities, arrested the Soviet asset and organized an armed struggle against the retreating units of the Red Army. During the occupation, the group members actively collaborated with the Germans.

In 1944, a month before the expulsion of the Germans, courses of aizsargs were organized by German intelligence in the city of Valliera. During these courses, several of the arrested members of the group received special training in

subversive work. The investigation into the case is ongoing. Subversive-terrorist group in Jekabpils district Arrested 7 people, including: ABOLINS J., born in 1904, active participant organization "Aizsargi".

The investigation established that the members of the group in August 1944 were recruited by a German intelligence worker DYSHLER and sent to an intelligence school near the mountains. Riga, where they studied the tactics of partisan struggle and subversion.

After graduating from school, they received ammunition and the task, after the withdrawal of German troops, to organize terrorist and sabotage acts in the rear of the Red Army. During the arrest of the group members, 45 different mines, 20 heavy pieces and 5 boxes of rifle cartridges were seized.

The investigation continues. Case of the organization "Latvijas-Sargi" In the case of the illegal anti-Soviet organization "Latvijas-Sargi", 28 people have been arrested in recent days, including the leaders of six groups of the Riga district organization "Latvijas-Sargi":

BALDONIEKS Zh., born in 1906, owner of a tin shop in Riga, before his arrest, plumber of the People's Commissariat of the Navy of the Latvian SSR; FILIPSON

O., born in 1914, before his arrest, teacher at the Riga Technical School; ZELTYNSH

A., born in 1904, mechanic before arrest car garage of Riga city transport; LENNEKS

A., born in 1917, soldier of the Latvian division "SS", before arrest - courier of the Latvian Railway Administration;

MELKIS V., born in 1908, before his arrest, was a mechanic at a textile factory in Riga.

Arrested ZELTYNSH, FILIPSON and others testified that shortly before the liberation of the mountains by the Red Army. Riga, one of the leaders of the organization "Latvijas-Sargi" - AVOTINS (arrested) instructed the participants in the organization to prepare for the seizure of power at the time of the withdrawal of German troops from Riga and the proclamation of "independent Latvia". As armed forces,

the participants of the organization planned to use officers and soldiers of the 15th and 19th Latvian SS divisions, which are part of the German army, as well as their combat squads and police units. The "Latvijas-Sargi" organization had a

connection with the "Aizsargi" organization of the above-mentioned general KURELIS, to which they sent their people to undergo appropriate military training. Investigation and search of other members of the organization

continue. Case

of the youth organization in Daugavpils In

Daugavpils, a youth anti-Soviet nationalist organization was opened, calling itself the "National Organization of the Struggle for the Motherland." 9 people were arrested in the

case, including: The head of the organization

B. SHTEINERT, born in 1927, a German, a student of a Latvian high school. The investigation established that

the organization was created on the instructions of the school teacher OLEKHNO B.A., an active member of the Aizsargi organization. The organization set itself the

task of committing terrorist acts against the Red Army and carrying out sabotage on the railway. An investigation is underway. Work to clear the territory of the

Latvian SSR from

enemy

element continues.

People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR L. BERIA

GA RF. F. 9401 sch. Op. 2. D. 92. L. 212-219. Copy. Typescript.

**No. 294**

**Telegram from the USSR Ambassador to Egypt E.D.**

**Kiseleva in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs**

**09/27/1956**

Strictly secret

Making copies is prohibited

Today I visited Fauzi and gave him the contents of the statement made to the Charge d'Affaires of Israel in Moscow.

The conversation with him after this message touched on Israeli affairs, then switched to the Suez issue and the upcoming meeting of the Security Council.

Fawzi asked to convey to Moscow their gratitude for the position and our warning to Israel and stressed that Israel is unlikely to have committed these provocations without British pressure, since it is well known that, under the 1947 agreement between Jordan and Iraq, in the event of any complications on the Jordanian border Iraq has the right to send its troops to Jordan, and it is difficult to determine when it will withdraw them from there. Such a move would be a clear extension of the Baghdad Pact. For this, provocations from Israel would be a godsend. Fowzey made the reservation that they did not have data that directly indicated the existence of actions agreed with England, but that the logic of the development of events suggested this.

The presence of Iraqi troops in Jordan would mean the encirclement of Syria with pincers from the north by Turkey, from the east and south by Iraq. Egypt, according to Fawzi, sent appropriate messages of support and warnings to Jordan and Syria not to succumb to Israeli provocations. Syria is

holding up very well and certainly better than Jordan, and we are following events carefully, but without any panic. A week ago, Fawzi reported, Egypt informed Hammarskjöld and Burns of the incidents. It should be noted that

the Yugoslav adviser Zvirle, in a conversation with Gerasimov, also stated that the incidents in the Israeli-Jordanian

borders are being made according to the British plan so that Iraq, under the guise of assistance, can send its troops into Jordan and thereby subject it to its influence, that is, to British influence. In addition, during a meeting between King Faisal of Iraq and King Hussein of Jordan, Faisal demanded, as a condition for the provision of military assistance, the removal of Ali Abu Nuwar, Chief of the General Staff of the Jordanian Army, who was in favor of cooperation with Egypt. Only the great authority of the chief of the general staff in the army does not allow Hussein to fulfill this demand of the Iraqi king. To my question, when he was going to the Security Council, Fawzi replied that if he was healthy, he would

fly out with the expectation of being there the day before the opening of the discussion. True, even today Fawzi was at home by doctor's order and arrived only at the time of the meeting with me, however

It seemed to me that there was an element of underestimation in this statement the Egyptian government's upcoming discussion. This was confirmed in the subsequent conversation. Fauzey was forced to admit that their delay in bringing the question to the Security Council enabled the Westerners to attempt to put the British and French complaint as the first issue in the Security Council, with the expectation that a resolution on it would be adopted before the Egyptian complaint was discussed. Fawzi said that in the forthcoming discussion, in the opinion of the Egyptian government, the Westernizers would make the fact of Egypt's "violation" of the 1888 convention an act of nationalization of the Suez Company the center of gravity. Fawzi spoke of their willingness to fight back and at the same time show Egypt's readiness to negotiate and reach a solution acceptable to most countries. However, along with this, his statements were full of such expressions: - "The Security Council is not a good place for us", "The discussion in the Security Council is just one of a long series of battles that Egypt will have to fight", "This is just an incident." One gets the impression, judging by Fawzi's remarks, that the Egyptians do not attach serious importance to the discussion of their complaint and that of England and France in the Security Council. Despite the fact that Lloyd, Dulles, Pino, and from Yugoslavia Popovich are going there, Fawzi is still considering whether to go or not to go.

Today, in a conversation with Councilor Gerasimov, Tsvirle, an adviser to the Yugoslav embassy, told him that the Yugoslavs also energetically advised the Egyptians not to delay in submitting their complaint to the Soviet

Security, but they tarried and waited until the British got ahead of them. According to the Yugoslavs, Menon played a role in this delay, who allegedly advised against rushing to bring the issue to the Security Council. It is interesting to note that Fawzi found it possible, expressing gratitude to the Soviet government for its position in the Security Council in relation to Egypt, to tell me that, contrary to many assertions that the Soviet Union is seeking a special position for itself in the Middle East and strengthening its influence here, the Egyptians consider the position of the USSR as disinterested support, first of all, for the cause of peace, in which both he and Egypt are interested. I asked Fawzi who he was referring to when he made these allegations.

Fawzi said, "You know yourself," and showed his hand to the west. I said that the Egyptians were really the best judge of the Soviet Union's sincere and consistent support for the cause of peace and justice and its observance of the five principles of Bandung.

Fawzi confirmed this and said that good relations can develop successfully in the absence of any suspicion and in the presence of complete trust in each other. "Of course, and I do not want you to dominate Egypt, but you are not going to achieve this," Fawzi said, half-jokingly, half-seriously. Since one cannot expect any free thoughts

or slips of the tongue from Fauzi, such a conversation forces one to give it a certain meaning. There are reports from close neighbors that the British and French are trying to convince the United States that Nasser has already sold out to the Communists and is a Communist himself, and that helping him even passively is pure madness. The Americans hope to try again to look for a means to use Nasser for their own purposes and, knowing the needs of Egypt, at a convenient time to offer him economic benefits, which, according to their calculations, Nasser will not refuse.

will be able.

It should be said that the presence of some fluctuations in the less stable circles of Egypt cannot be completely ruled out. In this

regard, it seems to us useful for the case that in the discussions in the Security Council, where it is difficult to expect active participation from Fauzi, and on the other hand, all ministers will gather

foreign affairs of the great powers, the level of our delegation would be correspondingly high.

Kiselev

WUA RF. F. 059a. Op. 7. P. 13. D. 4. L. 130-135.

**No.**

**295 L.P. Berii I.V. Stalin about  
the testimony of the Yugoslav  
general about Yakov Dzhugashvili**

**03/05/1945**

No. 229/

b

Copy Top secret

STATE DEFENSE COMMITTEE to Comrade I.V.

STALIN At the end of

January this year. on the first Belorussian front was  
a group of Yugoslav officers released from a German camp.

Among those released was the general of the Yugoslav gendarmerie  
STEFANOVICH, who, in an interview with our operative, said: From July  
16, 1942

to August 2, 1943, he was in the X-S penal camp in the city of  
Lübbek. About 1,200 people were kept in this camp: French, Belgians,  
Poles, Yugoslavs and one Soviet officer, Senior Lieutenant  
DZHUGASHVILI Yakov, as well as the son of the former French Prime  
Minister Leon BLUM, Captain of the French Army BLUM Robert, Chief of  
the Belgian General Staff, Lieutenant General VAN den BERGEN and  
others.

Prior to the arrival of STEFANOVICH in this camp, Robert  
DZHUGASHVILI and BLUM were kept in the same room, and then they  
were seated in separate rooms, a strict regime was established for them,  
sentries were assigned, who were on duty around the clock.

The windows of their rooms were surrounded by barbed wire. During  
the day, they were allowed to go for a walk for no more than 2 hours,  
accompanied by a sentry.

STEFANOVITCH often approached Senior Lieutenant  
DZHUGASHVILI Yakov during walks and 15 times during his stay in the  
camp went into his room. STEFANOVICH repeatedly from



on behalf of the Yugoslav officers offered him material assistance, but he categorically refused, stating that he did not want to stand out from the rest of the Soviet officers in terms of his content in captivity.

DZHUGASHVILI always behaved independently and proudly. When a German officer entered his room, he never stood in front of him and often turned his back on him when the German officer addressed him. For this, DZHUGASHVILI was often imprisoned in a punishment cell. After the capture

of DZHUGASHVILI, the German press published his portrait and interviews with correspondents slandering the Soviet Union. Once, during a walk, STEFANOVICH told him about this, to which DZHUGASHVILI replied that this was a complete lie, he had never spoken to any newspaperman and had not answered a single question of a political or military nature during interrogations.

While in the camp, he also avoided talking to anyone about political or military topics. And only once, when STEFANOVICH asked him what, in his opinion, the outcome of the war would be, DZHUGASHVILI answered: "I do not doubt for a single minute that Germany will be defeated and the Red Army will win a decisive victory." DZHUGASHVILI spoke

about the Germans with contempt and indignation. In September 1942, the Yugoslav officers tried to escape and made a tunnel from their barracks, but since the nearest exit was the room in which DZHUGASHVILI lived, the tunnel was also made under his room. This became known to the camp commandant, who saw in this an impending escape from DZHUGASHVILI, put him in a punishment cell, concreted the floor, and a few days later, by order from Berlin, DZHUGASHVILI was taken out of the camp by plane in an unknown direction.

STEFANOVICH had a piece of paper in his personal notebook, on which is written: Dzhugashvili Yakov, senior lieutenant, Moscow, Granovsky street 3, 84. 20.9.1942

As STEFANOVICH said, this recording was made by DZHUGASHVILI himself. Notebook

sheet attached. People's Commissar of  
Internal Affairs of the USSR L. BERIA GA RF. F. 9401 sch.  
Op. 2. D. 93. L. 276-278. Copy. Typescript.

**No.**

**296 Order of the State Defense  
Committee on the formation of  
groups of radio specialists of the NKGB of the U**

***03/08/1945***

No. 7735

ss Allow the NKGB of the USSR to organize mobile radio stations, for which purpose 75 radio specialists should be sent to the city of Budapest and 35 specialists with the necessary radio equipment to the territory of Poland and Germany. To oblige the

NPO of the USSR (comrade

Khrulev) a) to allocate 7 Studebaker vehicles, 15 Willis vehicles and 3 Dodge vehicles for the seconded group of specialists to the NKGB of the

USSR; b) to allocate 110 officer rations for the supply on site of the seconded group of specialists of the NKGB of the

USSR; c) to accept for the supply of fuel from the front-line bases of NCO vehicles of the indicated groups of the NKGB of the USSR in the amount of 15 cars.

Chairman of the Defense Committee I. STALIN

AP RF. F. 3. Op. 58. D. 8. L. 46. Copy. Typescript.

**No. 297**

**Decree of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks on the procedure for distributing cipher telegrams of the NKID of the USSR**

**03/09/1945**

Strictly secret 31 -

Proposal of T.T. Stalin and Molotov. In order to strengthen the protection of state secrets in wartime, introduce from March 10, 1945 the following procedure for sending and familiarizing with encrypted telegrams of the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs of the USSR:

1. All cipher telegrams of an important political nature are sent only by t.t. Stalin and Molotov. 2. Members of the Politburo of the Central

Committee get acquainted with cipher telegrams of an important political nature in the Special Sector of the Central Committee.

Deputies People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs t.t. Vyshinsky and Dekanozov meet at the NKID (individual copies). With regard to especially secret cipher telegrams, the

procedure for familiarization is established by Comrade Molotov. 3. Deputies of the People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the USSR get

acquainted in the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs (in individual copies) with cipher telegrams on the respective countries and issues in which they are directly involved.

4. The heads of departments of the NKID get acquainted in the cipher department of the NKID with cipher telegrams on countries and issues that they are directly involved in. Cipher telegrams for review by the heads of departments are marked by those deputies of the People's Commissar in whose jurisdiction these heads are. Cipher telegrams on the issues of the Consular Department, Personnel, Diplomatic

Communications, financial and economic order - are marked by Comrade Dekanozov to those deputies of the People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs and heads of departments of the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs, whom they directly concern.

RGASPI. F. 17. Op. 162. D. 37. L. 141. Original. Typescript.  
Protocol No.

45. The text contains a typewritten note about the distribution:

sent:

t.t.

Malenkov,

“Extracts to Beria, Vyshinsky, Voroshilov, Zhdanov, Khrushchev,  
Dekanozov - everything. T.t. Lozovsky, Litvinov, Maisky, Kavtaradze - 3, 4.

**No.**

**298 L.P. Berii I.V. Stalin about  
the "cleansing" of the rear of the 1st  
and 2nd Belorussian fronts**

**03/12/1945**

No.

289 /

b Copy Top secret

2nd Belorussian Front

Moscow, NKVD of the USSR - to Comrade

BERIA March 5 of this year. in the area of the village of Minikovo, 12 km south of the city of Tuchola (Poland), unknown persons fired from machine guns at 3 officers of the Red Army passing through the forest in a car, and 2 of them

were wounded. By the search measures taken, 3 people dressed in Red Army uniforms were found in the forest, who, when approached by the task force, fled and offered armed resistance. In the ensuing firefight, one of the pursued was killed, while the other two escaped. During a search, a soldier's book in

the name of Corporal GROSS Horst, a pistol, a machine gun and a signal lamp were found on the dead. The next day, the following were arrested in the forest: Franz KREBS, born in

1919, German, chief corporal of the 346th infantry battalion;  
SCHULZ Helmut,

born in 1903, German, member of the Volkssturm detachment;  
KREBS

Wilhelm, born in 1878, German, member of the Volkssturm detachment.

The detainees were shot.

7.III—this year we arrested a member of the fascist party BEER Ulrich, born in 1906, a German. During the investigation, BEER admitted that in February 1945 he was recruited by a resident of German intelligence

Captain SHRAP. When recruiting, he was given the task of staying behind the lines of the Red Army, where he would recruit agents from among the loyal people and, together with her, engage in sabotage, reconnaissance and terrorist activities. In carrying out this task, BEER recruited 12 German agents. With the composition of its residency BEER 8.III-s.g. in the mountains Pollnov tried to organize sabotage, to commit a series of terrorist acts against officers of the Red Army. Further, BEER testified that in order to organize work in the rear of the Red Army, he created a warehouse of weapons on his estate. The warehouse was discovered by

us, and the weapons were confiscated. From the residency, all 12 agents were identified and arrested, of which 9 people admitted to belonging to German intelligence agencies and in connection with BEER.

#### 12.III-45 L. TsANAVA

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##### Samland Group of Forces

11.III-this year at 9 o'clock in the morning, when combing the forest near the village of Patinberen, 15 km south of the city of Gross-Skaisgirren (in East Prussia), when approaching the farm, a group of border guards in the amount of 3 people was fired from the attic of the house. As a result of the skirmish, 5 Germans were killed and 1 seriously wounded.

captured.

The remaining 14-15 armed Germans, including two the wounded fled into the woods.

On our side, 1 fighter of the training team of the NKVD troops for the protection of the rear was killed and 2 people were injured, one of them died from a severe wound. The detained, seriously

wounded German showed that he was Volkssturm in sabotage-terrorist member of the groups from the amount of 20 people, left by the German command in our rear to carry out subversive work. The specified group is formed from soldiers of the SS and SA troops and policemen. To catch the hidden bandits, 185 soldiers and officers of the NKVD troops were sent to protect the rear

and a group of NKVD operatives.

#### 12.III-45 TKACHENKO

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1st Belorussian Front

February 7 this year. in the mountains Kochnar

(Hodzez) arrested: BACHMANN Otto, born in 1895, German, official, member National Socialist Party; WOYTYS

Wilhelm, born in 1905, German; KABCHINSKY

Alfons, born in 1920; KHMELEVSKY Kazimir, born in 1903, and Katkovsky Vicenty, born in 1902, the last three -

Poles who have taken German citizenship.

All those arrested were members of the Volkssturm detachment, which numbered 500 people, BACHMANN was the deputy commander of the detachment, the rest were

Gruppenfuehrers. The listed persons were left in the rear of our troops by Lieutenant of the "SS" LENGARD to commit terrorist acts and organize sabotage and terrorist groups. A warehouse with weapons and ammunition left for

the indicated group was discovered and seized. The arrested were transferred to the

SMERSH counterintelligence department of the 47th Army. February 17 this

year in the mountains Zielenzig liquidated the terrorist group, which included KIESEL Georg, born in 1896, DECIL Ludwig, born in 1895, TREIKER Richard, born in 1900, and RUZNER Wilhelm, born in 1899 - all Germans, members of the National Socialist Party, from December 1944 years participated in the local detachment of the Volkssturm. It was established that these persons, before the retreat

of the German troops, were recruited by a German intelligence officer to commit terrorist acts in the rear of the Red Army and left at their place of residence in the mountains. Zielerzig. On February 16, members of the group killed a senior aircraft

engineer of the 33rd Guards Attack Aviation Regiment KOLESNIKOV. By the measures taken, another 22 armed members of

the same Volkssturm detachment were detained. The terrorist agents and the Volkssturm were shot on February

17. Head of the NKVD troops for the protection of the rear

Acting Red Army GORBATYUK 13.III-1945

Sent out:

comrade

Stalin

comrade

Molotov

comrade Malenkov GA RF. F. 9401 sch. Op. 2. D. 94. L. 45-48. Copy. Typescript.



**No.**

**299 L.P. Berii I.V. Stalin, V.M.  
Molotov, G.M. Malenkov on  
the results of the work on the  
elimination of bandit formations in  
1944**

**03/14/1945**

No. 286/b

Copy

Top secret GOKO - to

Comrade STALIN SNK of the USSR -

to Comrade MOLOTOV of the Central

Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of

Bolsheviks - to Comrade MALENKOV of the NKVD of the USSR reports on the results of the liquidation of bandit formations and their bases for 1944.

In 1944, in the RSFSR, the republics of Central Asia, the North Caucasus and Transcaucasia, 2709 gangs were opened and liquidated with a total of 16,469 bandits and their accomplices. In

1943, in the same republics and regions, 3,790 gangs were uncovered and liquidated, with a total of 29,913 bandits and their accomplices.

	1943 год		1944 год	
	Ликвидировано			
	Бандгрупп	бандитов	Бандгрупп	бандитов
		и пособников		и пособников
Районы РСФСР, освобожденные от немецкой оккупации	1117	9242	902	4511
Центральные районы РСФСР	834	5265	885	4330
Средняя Азия и Казахстан	772	5193	328	1818
Северный Кавказ	255	4889	95	2910
Закавказье	324	2016	80	703
Сибирь и Урал	358	2250	304	1702
Дальний	130	1058	115	495

In addition, in the course of work to eliminate banditry on the territory of these republics and regions, the following were confiscated:

deserters and draft evaders and mobilization  
into the Red Army - 206,118 people. paratroopers  
abandoned by the Germans for sabotage  
and bandit work - 264 people. German agents - 242  
people. traitors, traitors, German  
henchmen and accomplices - 7001  
people. In 1944, 4356 gang manifestations  
were committed, including: attacks on officers, soldiers of the  
Red Army, troops and organs of  
the NKVD-NKGB - 264 people. attacks on Soviet party workers -  
165 attacks on state and collective farm  
institutions - 885 robberies of citizens - 3402 The NKVD bodies  
uncovered 4233 gang  
manifestations, or 97.2%. Confiscated from bandits, deserters,  
enemy agents and the population: 411 machine guns, 2223 machine  
guns, 58 anti-tank rifles, 345 mortars, 25,498 rifles, 7,993 revolvers and pistols,  
7,793 grenades, 1,960,000 cartridges, 16,310 mines, 11,668 other weapons,  
explosives substances about 1000 kg. As of January 1 of this year. on the

territory of the above republics and regions, according to the NKVD of the  
USSR, 204 gangs remained unliquidated with the number of participants 745  
people and 320 single bandits, of which:

	Бандгрупп	Участников	Одиночек
в Средней Азии и Казахстане	34	106	48
в Закавказье	15	43	21
на Северном Кавказе	16	128	15
в районах, освобожденных от немецкой оккупации	61	284	90
в центральных районах РСФСР	41	128	82
в Сибири и на Урале	34	68	33
на Дальнем Востоке	13	43	32

People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR L.

BERIA GA RF. F. 9401 sch. Op. 2. D. 94. L. 39-40. Copy. Typescript

**No.**

**300 Special message L.P. Berii  
I.V. Stalin, V.M. Molotov, G.M.  
Malenkov about the activities of the  
Romanian underground organizations**

**03/15/1945**

No. 292/

b Copy

Top secret From  
BUCHAREST

Moscow, NKVD of the USSR to Comrade

BERIA We are transmitting new data on the activities of legionnaires in Romania.

I. It was established from our source that on March 13 of this year.

HORIA SIMA conveyed the following directive to the head of the Romanian legionnaires PATRASHKA:

1) Establish contact with the Romanian divisions located in the country, for which it is necessary to create a special organization of legionnaires;

the Romanian army should be directed so that it does not go to "inglorious death", but goes over to the Germans; in the

event of a counter-offensive in Rumania, the army must turn its weapons against the units of the Red Army; between

the legionary organization for the leadership of the Romanian units at the front and other legionary organizations operating in the country, there must be constant communication through special communications departments.

2) The legionnaire leadership in the country should

keep the initiative in their hands, because the Anglophile Romanians and Democrats will try to set the legionnaires against the communists. 3) For other legionary organizations in the country, the

following instructions have been received:

a) do not take sabotage actions yet. It is now necessary to carry out preparatory work in order to carry out acts of sabotage at the right time with the best results;

b) legionnaire organizations in the country should work only underground. Therefore, one should not reveal oneself by any written propaganda speeches; c) legionary camps and

refuges should be organized on a small scale so as not to attract attention to themselves. During performances, they must turn into collection points;

d) shock groups should be located as close as possible to local organizations in cities and villages and should be carefully camouflaged so that at the right time it would be easy to command these groups; e)

use time to improve the organization, bearing in

mind that the main goal of the organization is not information, but the creation of combat-ready groups; f) considering that the activities of the legionnaires are proceeding

successfully, the center proposes to establish contact with all dissatisfied elements in the country, in the army, in the parties, in the church and the entourage of the king, who are threatened by Bolshevism; g) in the future

struggle, it is proposed to attract the masses of the people, for which it is recommended to raise the front of the Romanian people against Bolshevism, isolate the people from the Jews and the Communists and arouse the distrust of the working people in them.

II. According to a number of

sources: 1) In February of this year. in the city of Arad, the former secretary of HORIA SIMA, Aron POPOVICH, appeared, who allegedly has the task of contacting the legionnaires abandoned in the province of Banat and sending them to areas where they can safely live and work;

2) In the mountains. Vasile ANDREU, the leader of the legionary students, is now in Sibiu, who is a confidant of HORIA SIMA and who recently arrived from him with an important task.

According to preliminary data, ANDREU managed to win over some of the students of the city of Sibiu. 3)

At the Bucharest Commercial Academy, foreign students together with the reactionaries began a campaign against the students of the Democrats. At the Faculty of Law lately legionnaires-

final year students also opposed the Democratic and Jewish students and tore down a proclamation pasted by the NIF.

4) In the mountains. Bucharest, women's legionary cells began to be created. This work is led by specially arrived legionnaires, who, among the female part of the population of the outskirts of the capital, are recruiting for the so-called "legionary help".

5) In the General Directorate of the Sigurans, arrests of employees who collaborated with the Germans or who compromised themselves with ties with legionnaires

continue. Only on March 13, 4 major police officials were arrested, including a prominent MIRCEA police inspector.

6) In the first days of March, the sigurants of the city of Bucharest revealed the safe house of the legionnaires. From March 6 to March 15, up to 10 legionnaires were seized in this apartment, including: on March 7, the paratrooper POPESCU, on March 11, one of the prominent leaders of TROFANESCU.

On March 13, an unknown person was detained by the secret of Siguranza, who was in the apartment. The detainee had a document in the name of the driver of the English mission LANGFELOV.

During interrogation, LANGFELOV explained that he met an unknown person in a restaurant and went to her at the address she had provided. To

determine the identity of LANGFELOV, he was sent with a Siguran agent to the British mission, where he, taking advantage of the confusion of the Siguran agent accompanying him, disappeared. The agent of the Sigurans who accompanied LANGFELOV was arrested. Measures to search for LANGFELOV have been taken.

OVAKIMYAN,

TIMOFEEV,

KUZNETSOV

Sent out

to Comrade

Stalin

Comrade

Molotov Comrade

Malenkov March 15, 1945 GA RF. F. 9401 sch. Op. 2. D. 94. L. 57-60. Copy. Types

**No.**

**301 Special message L.P. Berii  
I.V. Stalin and V.M. Molotov  
about the unworthy  
behavior of the Red Army soldiers**

**03/17/1945**

No. 306/

b

Copy Top secret TO

THE PEOPLE'S COMMISSAR OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

OF THE USSR Comrade General Commissar of State

Security Comrade L.P.

BERIA SPECIAL

REPORT about the mood of the German population and some facts unworthy behavior of individual soldiers of the Red Army.

According to incoming materials from agents working among those arrested and among persons passing through filtration points, as well as in the process of investigative work, the mood of the German population remaining in our rear is characterized as follows: revenge of the Red Army for the atrocities

committed by the Germans against Soviet citizens during the occupation of the regions of the Soviet Union. Many claim that Germany's defeat in this war is inevitable, that Hitler and his clique continue to resist only in order to secure some tolerable terms of peace and avoid unconditional

surrender. The state of the Red Army (good weapons, uniforms and physical condition of the personnel) and its military successes completely refute Goebbels' propaganda.



The creation of the Volkssturm detachments is considered by the arrested Germans to be the biggest mistake of the German people, and especially the fact that the leadership of the Volkssturm was transferred to the National Socialist Party.

Rumors spread among the

entire contingent that the Oberpresident and Gauleiter of East Prussia KOH, while trying to escape from Koenigsberg in civilian clothes, was detained by soldiers, identified and shot. Relations between the arrested Germans and Poles are extremely aggravated, expressed in

frequent disputes, the Germans want East Prussia to go better to the USSR than to Poland.

Some of those arrested consider their arrest as a result of the measures carried out by the Soviet command to clear the rear in order to prevent the possibility of a partisan movement.

Some believe that they will be under arrest in East Prussia until the end of the war, then they will be sent home, others are waiting to be transferred deep into the USSR to work, which they are extremely afraid of. There are rumors among the arrested

women that they were brought together specifically for sterilization. Rumors are spreading about the international situation that

Germany has been negotiating peace with America for a long time, while America is negotiating with the USSR about the latter entering the war with Japan, but the Soviet government allegedly rejected this proposal.

There are openly hostile statements, some of which are unworthy of the result of came personnel of the military behavior individual the advancing advanced units of the Red Army, perpetrators of violence against German women.

Many Germans say that in East Prussia all the German women who remained in the rear of the Red Army were raped by the Red Army. Mountain dweller. German Granz Schedereiter

Wilhelm at the filtration point said that on the night of February 12 of this year. several servicemen broke into his apartment and began to rape all women, underage girls and old women.

His daughter Gertrude, having been repeatedly raped, stated that the Germans who remained behind the lines of the Red Army would face hunger, epidemics and repressions by the NKVD, which would soon come. German HORLING Ernst, born in

1907, said that his wife on February 8 of this year. raped by a group of soldiers and officers of the Red Army, that he did not believe before the German agitation, which is now confirmed by the actions of the Red Army in relation to the German population.

In the process of filtering the civilian population by the operational military group of the NKVD of the 43rd Army, among the German women m. at the age of 3 to 6 years, the wrist joints of the right hands were found cut. When questioned about the causes of self-inflicted injuries KORN Emma

showed:

"Before the retreat, the command of the German army suggested that we evacuate to the city of Königsberg, declaring that the "Red Asians" were committing unheard-of atrocities against the German population.

On the advice of the German soldiers, we did not evacuate and stayed in the Spaleitten town. February 3 this year advanced

units of the Red Army entered our town, the soldiers broke into our basement and, pointing weapons at me and two other women, ordered me to go out into the yard. In the yard, 12 soldiers raped me in turn, the rest

the soldiers did the same to my neighbors....

On the night of the same date, 6 drunken soldiers broke into our basement and also raped us in the presence of children. On February 5, 3 soldiers

entered our basement, and on February 6, 8 drunken soldiers, by whom we were also raped and beaten.

Under the influence of German propaganda that the Red Army is mocking the Germans, and seeing a real mockery of us, we decided to commit suicide, for which on February 8 we cut the wrist joints and veins of our right hands to ourselves and our children ... ". According to the testimony of the detained chairman of the land union of the Angomoninsky volost, a member of the National Socialist Party Vilkas Jonas, a significant part of the German population did not believe

fascist propaganda about the cruel attitude of the Red Army towards the German population, but under the influence of some atrocities committed by the soldiers of the Red Army, part of the population commits suicide. In the attic of the house

where Vilkas lived, after repeated of rape, two German women committed suicide.

German suicides, especially of women, are becoming more and more common. In connection with

the eviction of the population from the front line on February 18 and 19 of this year. in the mountains Grantz recorded up to 10 cases of suicide. We have

informed the Military Council of the Samland Group of Forces about the mood of the German population and the behavior of the personnel of individual

units. Commissioner of the NKVD of the USSR for the Zemland Group of Forces - Commissar of State Security -

TKACHENKO

Dispatched to: Comrade Stalin, Comrade Molotov, GA RF. F. 9401 sch. Op. 2. D. 9

# **No. 302 L.P. Berii I.V. Stalin and V.M. Molotov on measures to prepare for the arrests of leaders of Polish political parties [63]**

**03/22/1945**

No. 383

b GOKO - to Comrade STALIN I.V.

Council of People's Commissars of the

USSR to Comrade V.M. MOLOTOV I present to you the message of comrade. Serov from Warsaw about meetings with the chief delegate of the Polish government in exile, Jankowski, and the leaders of Polish underground political parties: "People's sympathy", "Praci sympathy", "Democratic sympathy", "People's Democrats' sympathy" and the PPS. Please take

a look. People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the Union of the

USSR (L. BERIA)

Copy Top

secret From Warsaw Moscow, NKVD

of the USSR, to Comrade Beria In order to seize the vice-president of the London émigré government of Poland YANKOVSKY (who is also the main delegate of the émigré government in Poland), and also the leaders of the main underground political parties on which the émigré government relies, such as: "People's sympathy", "Praci sympathy", "Democratic sympathy", "People's Democrats' sympathy" and the PPS - we developed a legend of the meeting with the vice president YANKOVSKY to warn him and the organization "AK" about the cessation of various kinds of sabotage in the rear of the front.

After the warning was given, YANKOVSKY asked to organize a meeting with a representative of the front command to give explanations on these issues. We have given consent.

On March 17, YANKOVSKY came to our address, where he was charged with a number of charges of continued sabotage by AK, despite the existing order to "dissolve" the Home Army. YANKOVSKY tried to justify

himself and, in conclusion, raised the question of leaving the underground all the political parties on which his government relies. At the same time, YANKOVSKY said that he could organize a meeting between the leadership of these political parties and representatives of the front command, which could assist in their intention to come out of hiding.

On our instructions, the head of the Radom operational group, Colonel PIMENOV, held a meeting with representatives of the following three political parties: "Stronnitstvo lyudov", from which the president of the underground party, Professor BADINSKY, a member of the presidium of this party, Polish judge BEN Adam, and Polish lawyer NEKVITS Stanislav, came; from "Stronnitstvo pra-chi" - the president of the party, Professor KHOTSKY and the secretary of the Central Committee of this party, URBAN; from the Stronice of People's Democrats, a member of the presidium, Doctor of Political Sciences YASYUKOVICH, and a member of the presidium, POPLAVSKY (the president and deputy president of

this party were previously arrested by us). At these meetings, it was found out that the leadership of these political parties has a desire to get out of the underground, but is afraid of reprisals from the Lublin government and asks the front command to assist in these intentions. At the same time, they undertake to publicly announce their exit from the underground and at the same time they will withdraw from the underground

the party members who are with them in the AK detachments. On the issue of the composition of the new government, in accordance with the decisions of the Crimean Conference, representatives of the Stronnitstvo Ludové party are nominating VYTOS Vincent and Prime Minister MIKOLAJCHIK for the post of President of Poland.

Representatives of the parties "Stronnitstvo Narodov" and "Stronnitstvo Pratsi" support

will also nominate their representatives; To this, they were told that this issue was not within our competence, so we do not enter into its discussion.

Yesterday at a meeting of comrade. PIMENOV with Vice-President YANKOVSKY "a plan was developed for upcoming meetings with representatives of political parties." This

plan is designed to seize the leadership of five political parties that are part of the underground government, Deputy Prime Minister YANKOVSKY, as well as to seize representatives of the parties that make up the underground "Rada of People's Unity". Today, the

Polish government (BERUT and OSUBKA-MORAVSKY) was informed about this combination, which asked not to arrest representatives of the listed political parties for the time being and to allow them (BERUT and OSUBKA MORAWSKI) to consult with the relevant authorities (Moscow) with a view to organizing negotiations with representatives of these political parties in order to agree for some of them to be included in the government or involved in leadership work. Basically, BERUT formulated its positions as follows: 1. They consider Jankowski, Mikolajczyk, Vytos and others to be the perpetrators of the fratricidal

struggle of the Polish people (the Warsaw Uprising and opposition to the organized activities of the PKNO in Poland), and therefore they consider it right to bring them to justice for these crimes. 2. Some of the representatives of the listed political parties who have not guilty before the Polish people, BERUT considers it possible and expedient to involve the Provisional Polish Government in the

work, thereby revealing party members from the underground. OSUBKA-MORAVSKY supports the proposal put forward by BERUT

position.

For my part, I think that it would be right, under the pretext of negotiations, to gather representatives of all parties in a certain place, take them under guard, and then allow BERUT and MORAVSKY to negotiate with them, after which they decide on the issue of arrest or partial release. I ask for your instructions.

SEROV

GA RF. F. 9401 sch. Op. 2. D. 94. L. 122-126. Copy. Typescript.

**No.**

**303 Special message L.P. Berii  
I.V. Stalin, V.M. Molotov, G.M.  
Malenkov about similar "cleansing" of  
the territory of the Lithuanian  
SSR from armed formations**

**04/12/1945**

No. 417/

b Copy

Top Secret The GOKO -

Comrade STALIN SNK USSR -

Comrade MOLOTOV of the Central Committee  
of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks

- Comrade MALENKOV of the NKVD of the Lithuanian SSR reports the following  
data on the course of clearing the territory of Lithuania from bandits and other anti-Soviet  
element.

From March 15th to April 5th. 1648 people were arrested and detained, including:  
bandits and gang accomplices - 558, traitors to the Motherland and traitors - 182,  
various anti-Soviet elements - 380. During the conduct of KGB military operations,  
639

bandits were killed. Our losses: 16 killed and 13 wounded. From March 15 to  
April 5, the

NKVD detained and handed over to the heads of the  
garrisons and to the military registration and enlistment offices 1485 deserters  
and those who evaded service in the Red Army. In just 9 months of operations (July  
1944 - April 1945), according to updated data,

29,999 people were arrested and detained by the NKVD, including: bandits -  
2696 traitors to the Motherland and traitors - 2579



various anti-Soviet elements - 1569 deserters and  
draft evaders in the Red Army - 18

639

5433 bandits killed.

Trophies captured: guns - 5, mortars - 8, anti-tank rifles - 1, machine guns - 814, machine guns - 1231, rifles - 7504, pistols - 1000, shells - 270, mines - 770, grenades - 4728, explosives - 180 kg., cartridges - 1,040,200, walkie-talkies - 11, radio receivers - 100.

Of the liquidated bandit groups, the most characteristic are:

March 17 this year in the Panevezys district as a result of the Chekist military operation liquidated the bandit group USHKARATISA. Killed 5 and captured alive 2 bandits (both Germans). The gang's weapons warehouse was seized. On March 27, in the same county, an operation was carried out to eliminate four gangs with a total number of 187 people, led by gang leaders "Pirate", "Genis", "Gulvinas" and "Markunis".

As a result of the operation, 120 bandits were killed and 18 were captured alive. Seized: 7 light machine guns, 5 machine guns, 30 rifles, 15 pistols and various ammunition. The captured

bandits testified that on March 23 a meeting of gang leaders took place, at which a decision was made on joint actions and the seizure of power for 2-3 days in several volost centers in order to use this time for mass anti-Soviet agitation.

Measures have been taken to eliminate the remnants of bandit groups. On March 27, in the Pokoninskaya region of the Kaunas district, 11 bandits were killed as a result of a Chekist-military operation. Weapons and ammunition were confiscated. From March 28 to March 31, an operation was carried out in the Alytus district to eliminate the gang leaders BRODAUSHKAS, VITKAUSHKAS

and PALAUSHKAS. As a result of the operation, 94 bandits were killed and 103 were captured. Arrested 29 gang accomplices.

Trophies taken: 2 heavy and 11 light machine guns, 22 machine guns, 54 rifles, 12 pistols, 18,230 rounds of ammunition, mines and grenades.

In the forest, 7 bunkers were discovered and blown up, in which the bandits were

hiding. The operation continues. A gang of 6 people was liquidated in the Trakai district, hiding in a bunker. All bandits are killed. The bunker has been blown up.

Trophies taken: 2 machine guns, 6 rifles and machine guns.

On April 1, a Chekist-military operation was carried out on the territory of the Alytus district, as a result of which 3 bandits were killed and 26 were captured alive.

Arrested 5 gang accomplices.

Confiscated from the bandits: a light machine gun, 4 submachine guns, 4 rifles, grenades and 2 radios. On April

1, an operation was carried out in Kaunas Uyezd to liquidate the SHIMKUS gang, which committed at the end of March this year. an attack on the village of Doki and the killing of two local activists.

As a result of the operation, 5 bandits were killed and 4 were captured alive. IN among the captured gang leader.

Weapons and ammunition were confiscated. People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR L. BERIA GA RF. F. 9401 p. Op. 2. D. 95. L. 5-8. Copy. Typescript.

**No.**

**304 L.P. Berii I.V. Stalin about  
the "cleansing" of the rear  
of the active Red Army**

**04/17/1945**

No. 438/

b Top secret STATE

DEFENSE COMMITTEE Comrade I.V. STALIN

In pursuance of your

instruction to clear the front-line rear of the Active Red Army from enemy elements of the NKVD of the USSR from January to April 15 of this year. seized 215,540 people. Including:

agents and open members of intelligence and counterintelligence agencies of the enemy, terrorists and saboteurs - 8470 people.

members of fascist organizations - 123,166 people.

command and rank and file of the

armies fighting against the USSR -

31,190 people. command and operational staff of

police bodies, prisons, concentration

camps, employees of prosecutorial and judicial

bodies - 3319 people. heads of large

economic and administrative

organizations and magazine and newspaper

workers - 2272 people. traitors to the

Motherland, traitors, henchmen and

accomplices of the invaders who fled with the

Nazi troops - 17,495 people. other enemy

element - 29,628 people. Of the total number of those seized,

Germans make up 138,200 people, Poles - 38,660 people, Hungarians - 3200 people

390 people and citizens of the Soviet Union (Russians, Ukrainians, Belarusians, Lithuanians, Latvians, Kazakhs, etc.) - 27,880 people. Of the total number of seized 215,540 people. 148,540 people were sent to NKVD camps; 62,000 people are in front-line prisons and NKVD camps. and died during the operation and on the way to the camps - 5000 people.

The investigative and verification work carried out by the NKVD of the USSR established that among those arrested there is a significant number of ordinary members of various fascist organizations (trade union, labor, youth). The removal of persons of these categories

at one time was dictated by the need for \* the fastest clearing of the rear \* fronts from enemy elements.

It should be noted that from among those arrested who were sent to the NKVD camps, no more than half of the entire composition can be used for physical work, since the rest are old people and people not suitable for physical labor. So far, they are used at work in the coal, non-ferrous industries, in the extraction of

peat for power plants and at construction sites up to 25,000 people.

\* The NKVD of the USSR considers it necessary to instruct the Commissioner of the NKVD on the fronts

\*: 1. Henceforth, as the Red Army advances through Germany, when carrying out measures to clear the rear of the active units of the Red Army, limit the seizure of persons of the following categories: a) espionage, sabotage and terrorist

agents of the German intelligence agencies; b) members of all organizations and groups left by the

German command and intelligence agencies of the enemy for subversive work in the rear of the Red Army; c) the owners of illegal radio stations, weapons depots, underground printing houses,

while seizing the material and technical bases intended for enemy work; d) active members of the National Socialist Party;

e) regional, city and district leaders of fascist youth organizations;

f) employees of the Gestapo, "SD" and other German punitive organs;

g) heads of regional, city and district administrative bodies, as well as editors of newspapers, magazines and authors of anti-Soviet publications.

2. To stop the export to the USSR of persons arrested in order to clear the rear of the active units of the Red Army, organizing the necessary number of prisons and camps for their detention on the spot. To take out to the USSR only those arrested who are of operational interest. 3. To review

the materials on all arrested persons of the above categories and persons not suitable for physical labor, in respect of which there is no information about their enemy work, release from custody and, as far as possible, send them to their places of residence in an organized manner.

\*Presenting at the same time a draft order of the NKVD of the USSR, I ask for your

consent\*. People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR L. BERIA RGANI. F. 89. Op. 75. D. 5. L. 1-3. Script.

Typescript. On the first sheet there is a note by Beria: "Approved by Comrade Stalin at a personal report. 17/IV-45. L.

Beria. \*—\* Underlined in pencil.

**No. 305**

**Order of the NKVD of the USSR  
on the commissioners of the NKVD of the  
USSR on the fronts [64]**

**[04/01/1945]**

Top secret ORDER  
OF THE

PEOPLE'S COMMISSAR OF THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF THE  
UNION OF

THE SSR for

1945 CONTENTS: On a partial change in the order of  
the NKVD of the USSR

No. 0016 dated January 11, 1945 No. \_\_\_\_

"\_\_" April 1945 Gor. Moscow As a partial change in the order of the  
NKVD of the USSR  
No. 0016 of

January 11, 1945, I ORDER: 1. To the authorized NKVD of the  
USSR on the fronts, as the Red Army units advance in the territory  
liberated from enemy troops, when carrying out Chekist measures to  
ensure the clearance of the rear operating units of the Red Army from  
enemy elements, arrest: a) espionage

and sabotage and terrorist agents

German intelligence agencies; b)

members of all organizations and groups left by the German  
command and intelligence agencies of the enemy for subversive work in  
the rear of the Red Army; c) the owners of

illegal radio stations, weapons depots, underground printing houses,  
while seizing the material and technical bases intended for enemy work;

d) active members of the National Socialist

Party; e) regional, city and district leaders of fascist

youth organizations;

f) employees of the Gestapo, "SD" and other German punitive organs;

g) heads of regional, city and district administrative bodies, as well as editors of newspapers, magazines and authors of anti-Soviet publications.

2. To destroy at the scene of the crime, in accordance with the order of the NKVD of the USSR No. 0061 of February 6, 1945, persons convicted of committing terrorist and sabotage acts.

3. The command-political and rank and file composition of the enemy army, as well as paramilitary organizations, Volkssturm, SS, SA, as well as the personnel of prisons, concentration camps, military commandant's offices, military prosecutor's offices and courts, are sent to the NKVD prisoner of war camps USSR in the prescribed manner. 4. The command

and rank and file of the so-called. "Russian Liberation Army" sent to the check-filtration camps of the NKVD of the USSR. 5. Stop sending to the

USSR persons arrested in order to clear the rear of the active units of the Red Army. Establish that the removal to the USSR

of individual arrested persons of operational interest can be carried out with the authorization of the NKVD of the USSR. 6. For the maintenance of those arrested on the

spot by the Commissioner of the NKVD USSR to organize the required number of prisons and camps.

The protection of these prisons and camps shall be entrusted to the escort troops of the NKVD of the USSR, which are at the disposal of the

Plenipotentiaries for the fronts. Deputy People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR comrade. Chernyshov, together with the Commissioners of the NKVD of the USSR for the fronts, within five days, develop and submit to me for approval the deployment of organized prisons and camps

along the fronts. 7. Commissioner of the NKVD of the USSR on the fronts to review materials on all those arrested who are in their custody.

Disabled, sick, disabled, old people over 60 years old and women from among persons not subject to paragraph 1 of this order, to be released from custody.

8. Commissars of State Security of the 2nd rank, vol. Chernyshov and Kobulov, together with the head of the GUPVI of the NKVD of the USSR, comrade. Krivenko, Head of the Department of Checking and Filtration

camps of the NKVD of the USSR comrade. Shitikov to organize and carry out the necessary measures to filter the arrested, taken out from the fronts to the camps of the NKVD, guided by the following:

a) persons subject to paragraph 1 of this order be kept in custody in internment camps; b) persons who are not subject to paragraph 1 of this order and in respect of which additional materials will not be obtained that are physically fit to be transferred to work in industry, and the disabled, the elderly and the disabled, as the check is completed, to release and send in an organized manner to their places

permanent residence.

People's Commissar of Internal Affairs

State Commissar of State Security L. BERIA RGANI. F. 89.

Op. 75. D. 5. L. 4-7. Script. Typescript.



# **No. 306 GKO Decree on Deputy Commanders of the Fronts for the Management of Civil Affairs**

**05/02/1945**

No.

8377ss The State Committee of Defense decides: 1.

In order to ensure the successful implementation of the measures of the Soviet military command to manage the territory of Germany occupied by the Red Army, introduce under the commanders of the 1st Belorussian, 2nd Belorussian and 1st Ukrainian fronts of the post of Deputy Commander of the Fronts for the management of civil affairs. 2. Appoint: Commissar of State Security 2nd rank Serov I.A. -

Deputy

Commander of the 1st Belorussian Front, Commissar of State Security of the 3rd rank Tsanova L.S. - Deputy

Commander of the 2nd Belorussian Front, Lieutenant General Meshik P.Ya. - Deputy Commander

1st Ukrainian Front

3. Establish that the Deputy Front Commanders for administration of civil affairs:

a) render assistance to the population in organizing on the territory of Germany occupied by the Red Army - local authorities, first of all, take measures for the selection and appointment of burgomasters, police chiefs, elders, judicial prosecutorial bodies from the local German population; b) exercise control over the activities of

German local authorities, including in the field of maintaining public order, and over the fulfillment by these bodies of all orders and tasks of the Soviet military command.

This work is carried out by the Deputy Commanders of the Fronts both through the military commandants of the Red Army and through specially designated representatives;

c) carry out the necessary work to identify and arrest on the territory of Germany occupied by units of the Red Army, spies, saboteurs, terrorists, employees of the Nazi punitive organs, leading members of fascist organizations and other active hostile elements.

To carry out this work, groups of operational workers of the NKVD-NKGB of the USSR are allocated to the disposal of the Deputy Commanders of the Fronts, the operational staff of the SMERSH bodies of the NPO and the troops of the NKVD of the USSR is used.

For the detention of those arrested, the Deputy Commanders of the Fronts for Civil Affairs are allowed to organize on the spot, according to the deployment approved by the NKVD of the USSR, the required number of prisons and camps. 4. Establish that the Deputy

Commanders of the Fronts for the management of civil affairs are at the same time authorized by the NKVD of the USSR to combat espionage, sabotage and other enemy elements on German territory. Chairman of the Defense Committee I. STALIN AP RF. F. 3. Op. 58. D. 8. L.

48-49. Copy. Typescript.

**No. 307**

**Special message by V.N. Merkulova I.V. Stalin  
about the management of the 4th department of  
the NKGB of the USSR**

**05/07/1945**

2684 M

Top secret of the Central

Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of

Bolsheviks to Comrade I.V. STALIN By the decision of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks of April 14, 1943, during the organization of the People's Commissariat for State Security of the USSR, the 4th Directorate was created in the system of the NKGB of the USSR for special work behind enemy lines in the temporarily occupied territory.

In connection with the liberation of the territory of the USSR from the occupiers, the NKGB of the USSR considers it expedient to abolish the 4th Directorate, and turn its personnel to staffing the bodies of the NKGB.

While presenting the draft resolution of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, I

ask for your decision. People's Commissar of State Security of the USSR V.

MERKULOV Top

secret Draft Decree of the

Central

Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of

Bolsheviks of "" 1945. In a partial change of the Decree of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks of April 14, 1943, abolish the 4th Directorate of the NKGB of the USSR for special work behind enemy lines as having

exhausted its functions. Secretary of the Central

Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks I. STALIN AP RF. F. 3. Op. 58. D. 8. L. 50-51. Sc

**No.**

**308 Special message L.P. Berii  
I.V. Stalin, with the protocols of  
interrogation of Ya.I. Yankovsky  
and L.B. Okulitzky**

**05/11/1945**

No. 538/b

Transcript of the

INTERROGATION PROTOCOL

OF YANKOVSKY Yan-Stanislav Iosifovich dated May 8,  
1945 YANKOVSKY Jan-

Stanislav Iosifovich, born in 1882, Pole, native of the village. Krasovo-Velikie, Vysoko-Mazowiecki district (Poland), with higher education, agricultural engineer, married. Deputy Prime Minister of London "government" in Poland. Before his arrest, he lived illegally in the town of Otrembusy (near Warsaw). **Question:** In past interrogations, you testified that the "government" headed by you had its own printing houses in Poland. What illegal newspapers did you publish?

**Answer:** The Polish Underground Government published several  
illegal newspapers.

Our official printed organ was published in the mountains. Warsaw monthly central newspaper "Rzeczpospolita". We also published newspapers in Warsaw: "Western Lands of the Commonwealth" and "Eastern Lands of the Commonwealth".

In addition, supplements to the named  
newspapers and leaflets.

Illegal newspapers were also published by underground political parties. About 60 newspapers were published in Warsaw, and in total up to 150 various illegal newspapers were published in Poland.

newspapers.

Question: The newspapers mentioned continued to be published illegally and after the liberation of Poland by the Red Army?

Answer: Yes, but to a much lesser extent. After the Warsaw Uprising was suppressed by the Germans, some printing houses were burned down or littered in the basements with the rubble of destroyed buildings. However, the underground Polish government continued until recently to publish the newspaper Rzeczpospolita.

Question: What issues were covered in your underground press? Answer: Articles about the international political situation and the situation on the fronts were placed mainly. A significant place in the newspapers was given to the issue of Polish-Soviet relations.

Question: What exactly was written in your newspapers about the Polish-Soviet relationship?

Answer: In the underground newspaper Rzeczpospolita, we expressed our fear that the Soviet Union might encroach on the independence of Poland and make it its seventeenth republic. It was also written about the eastern borders of Poland.

Question: It is known that in illegal newspapers you published articles of a hostile nature directed against the Red Army. Do you acknowledge it? Answer: I admit that some articles on the

question of Polish-Soviet relations, which were placed in the newspaper "Rzeczpospolita", should not have been published at all, but I cannot qualify them as hostile to the Soviet Union.

As the head of the underground Polish government, I do not relieve myself of responsibility for the fact that the Rzeczpospolita newspaper sometimes published articles of a not entirely restrained nature in relation to the Soviet Union.

Question: Earlier during interrogations you testified that the underground Polish "government" had radio stations at its disposal. Where and how many radio stations did you have? Answer: The underground Polish

government had two or three illegally operating radio stations through which we kept in touch with the Polish government in London, receiving directives and in turn transmitting to London information about our work.

The named underground radio stations worked for us even after liberation by the Red Army of the territory of Poland from the Germans.

Question: Despite the fact that the Command of the Red Army in January 1945, an order was issued to surrender all radio installations?

Answer: Yes, I, as the head of the underground Polish government, did not comply with the order of the Red Army Command to surrender radio stations and acted in this case as a member of the London Polish government.

Being in an illegal position in the rear of the Red Army, I continued to maintain radio contact with the Polish London government, informing the latter about the political and economic situation in Poland that had developed after the arrival of the Red Army. I am also to blame for this as the head of the underground Polish

governments are responsible.

Question: Were you aware that the Craiova Army, being behind the lines of the Red Army, retains its weapons, ammunition and radio stations? Answer: I knew that the "Home Army"

detachments had weapons, ammunition and radio installations with them, but I did not know anything about how the liquidation of the "Home Army" was going on, since the commander-in-chief of the "Home Army" OKULITSKY was directly subordinate to the commander-in-chief of the Polish Army in London and President RACHKEVICH.

I knew that in January 1945 OKULITSKY received an order from London to liquidate the Home Army, but he did not inform me about the implementation of this order.

Question: It is known that OKULITSKY informed you and the ministers of the underground Polish "government" that the "Home Army" was formally disbanded and that its members retained weapons, ammunition and radio stations. Do you acknowledge it? Answer: I remember that

indeed in February 1945, at a meeting of the underground council of ministers, OKULITSKY informed me and my deputies - BEN, PAIDAK and YASIUKOVICH that he had given an order for the "Home Army" to preserve the district headquarters of the "Home Army" in an abbreviated form and that the detachments of the "Home Army" buried their

weapons and ammunition in the ground. As for the radio stations, I don't remember now whether OKULITSKY told me anything about them.

Question: Was this done in the rear of the Red Army, after it was announced that the Home Army had been disbanded? Answer: Yes.

Question:

For what purpose? Answer:

Personally, I thought that none of the members of the "Home Army" would have wished to hand over their weapons to the command of the Red Army, and therefore we decided to first take away the weapons and bury them, without prejudging the question of when and to whom to hand them over.

Question: Consequently, the order of the Red Army Command on the surrender of weapons, ammunition and radio stations was not fulfilled by you? Answer: Probably

so. Question: Do you plead guilty to the fact that you, as the head of the underground Polish government, authorized the command of the "Home Army" to hide radio transmitters, weapons and ammunition from being surrendered to the Command of the Red Army? Answer: No, I do

not admit it, since the command of the Home Army did not report to me, but directly to the Commander-in-Chief of the Polish Army in London and President RACHKEVICH.

Question: In vain you are trying to remove the blame from yourself. You, as deputy prime minister of the Polish London "government", represented this "government" in Poland, and it was not by chance that OKULITSKY informed you and the ministers of the Polish underground "government" about the activities carried out by the Home Army command. Answer: OKULITSKY, speaking at the Council of

Ministers about the activities carried out by the "Home Army", did this in the order of information. I do not deny that, as the head of the underground Polish government, I

bear political responsibility for the actions of the Home Army. I personally read the protocol, everything is written down from my words correctly: YANKOVSKY IS

INTERROGATED: beg. investigative unit for especially important cases of the NKGB of

the USSR,

Commissioner of States. security VLODZIMIRSKIY

Art. Investigator of the Investigative Unit for Particularly  
Important Cases of the NKGB - Major of the States.  
RASSYPNINSKY  
PROTOCOL OF THE INTERROGATION  
OF OKULITSKY

Leopold Blazhevich dated May 7, 1945 Okulitsky LB, born in 1898, a Pole, a native of the village. Okulice, Krakow Voivodeship (Poland), graduated from the Academy of the Polish General Staff in 1925, Brigadier General of the Polish Army. Commander of the Home Army in Poland. Prior to his arrest, he was in an illegal position.

Question: Where did you live before your arrest? Answer: At the beginning of February 1945, I moved from Czestochowa, where the main headquarters of the Home Army was located, to the town of Milanówek (near Warsaw) and lived there illegally under the guise of a businessman. At the same time, I changed my

pseudonym "Nedzviadek" to "Novak". Question: Why did you move from Czestochowa to Milanówek? Answer: From February 1945, I served as Minister of War of the underground Polish government, and in connection with the restructuring of the illegal work of the Home Army, I had to act in full contact with the underground council of ministers and the People's Unity Rada. Chairman of the Council of Ministers Jankowski and other leaders of the Polish underground lived illegally in the vicinity of Warsaw. That is why I chose Milanówek as my seat. My first deputy for political work, Colonel ZHEPETSKY, also lived in the vicinity of Warsaw (the town of Brwinov), and my second deputy for military affairs, Colonel SANOYTSA, was in Krakow.

Question: With whom did you coordinate the appointment of ZHEPETSKY and SANOYTSA

as your deputies? Answer: In the second half of March 1945, I informed General KOPANSKY in London that I had appointed SANOYTSA and ZHEPETSKY as my deputies. They are personally known to the deputy KOPANSKY, general of the Tatars, and their appointment of objections is not caused.



Question: At the last interrogation, you testified that you instructed ZHEPETSKY to organize propaganda work in the illegal headquarters of the Home Army. Did you inform ZHEPETSKY about the instructions that you reported in the letter to the commandant of the Western Obshara "Slevbor"? Answer:

Yes, he did. When I met ZHEPETSKY on March 22 or 23 in Warsaw at the Baltyk restaurant, I gave him my letter to Slavbor to read. ZHEPETSKY agreed with my political assessment of the situation in Poland and with the instructions given by me on work.

I must add that earlier I incorrectly testified that I did not have time to send this letter to Slavbor. In fact, I sent a letter to Slavbor through my contact Yanina PRONASHKO.

Question: In this letter you pointed out that the members of the "Home Army" and the Polish underground must act, focusing on the creation after the war of a Polish-German bloc directed against the Soviet Union. Who gave you such a political installation? Answer: No one gave me such political guidelines, and in a letter to Slavbor I outlined my personal political orientation.

I will not hide the fact that the idea of the possibility of creating after the war a Polish-German bloc directed against the Soviet Union originated in me during the Warsaw uprising. Question:

What were your reasons for this? Answer: At the end of September 1944, the commander of the Home Army, General BUR-KOMAROVSKY, negotiated surrender with the commander of the German troops in Warsaw, SS Obergruppenführer von den BACH. For negotiations, "BUR"-KOMAROVSKY

singled out the deputy head of the 2nd (intelligence) department of the headquarters, Colonel BOGUSLAVSKOY, as a representative of the main headquarters of the "Home Army".

Reporting in my presence to "BUR"-KOMAROVSKY on the terms of surrender proposed by the Germans, BOGUSLAVSKII said that von den BACH considers it necessary for the Poles to stop the armed struggle against the Germans, since the common enemy of Poland and Germany is the Soviet Union.

When meeting with "BUR"-KOMAROVSKY on the day of the surrender, I told him that perhaps von den BACH was right, and "BUR"-KOMAROVSKY agreed with my opinion.

Question: It must be assumed that such sentiments of the leaders of the main headquarters of the "Home Army" influenced the acceptance of the terms of surrender proposed by the Germans?

Answer: I cannot say that. We decided to capitulate because the Germans had an overwhelming superiority in the armed forces and promised to count the surrendered participants in the Warsaw uprising

prisoners of war.

Question: In guiding the members of the "Home Army" to fight against the Soviet Union in a bloc with the Germans, you could not act independently. Show what connections you had with the Germans.

Answer: I understand that the investigation has reason to put such a question to me, especially since I appointed as my deputies the officers of the main headquarters of the "Home Army" who surrendered to the Germans after the Warsaw uprising and returned from the German concentration camps, but I assert that I personally have no connections I didn't have any with the Germans and

no one made such offers to me. Question: However, the investigation has sufficient evidence that, after the Red Army defeated the Germans in Poland, members of the "Home Army" under your leadership carried out active subversive work against the Red Army. Do you admit it?

Answer: Yes, I admit that the chairman of the underground council of ministers, YANKOVSKY, and I did not comply with the order of the Soviet military authorities, issued in January 1945, on the surrender of radio transmitters, weapons and ammunition. I personally instructed the commandants of the "Home Army" districts to hide weapons and ammunition in safe places, to carefully conceal the location of the radio transmitters.

Question: How many radio transmitters did you have and where are they

located? Answer: By the time of my arrest, the main headquarters of the "Home Army" had 6 radio transmitters and about 30 stations in the transceiver radio districts. Location these transmitters are unknown to me.

We used the Home Army radio stations to transmit information to the London Polish government about the political and

martial law in Poland.

Question: And at the same time did they transmit espionage information about the deployment and condition of the Red Army units in Poland?

Answer: I did not instruct the commandants of the districts to transfer to the Polish London government any data concerning the Red Army, but one such fact is known to me. At the end of

December 1944, the commandant of the Radomsko-Kielce district, Colonel "Mechislav", transmitted a radiogram to London about the deployment of the Soviet Fourth Army, which was operating in the area of Baranow.

At the beginning of January 1945, based on the information of the same "Mieczysław" about the accumulation of Soviet troops in the Baranow area, I informed General KOPANSKI in London that in mid-January the start of a major offensive of Soviet troops in Poland was expected.

I am not aware of other such facts, but since, as I have already shown, there were illegal radio transmitters in every district of the Home Army, they could of course be used to transmit espionage information about the Red Army. Question: Therefore, you plead

guilty to organizing subversive work against the Red Army and violating elementary laws in the rear of the active Red Army?

Answer: Yes, I fully admit that I am guilty of this. I must say that all this was done in contact with the underground council of ministers.

Question:

Tell me more precisely, what was this contact? Answer: In

February 1945, at a meeting of the underground council of ministers, I announced that I had issued a formal order to disband the "Home Army" and leave carefully secret headquarters for further illegal work. I also said that the illegal headquarters had been instructed to keep active radio transmitters, weapons and ammunition. The meeting of the Council of Ministers was attended by YANKOVSKY, BEN,

YASYUKOVICH and "Traugut", whose name I do not know. The underground council of ministers approved my actions, after which the next day I made the information at a meeting of the main commission of the "Rada of People's Unity". This meeting was attended by:

YANKOVSKY, the chairman of the "Rada of Unity of the People" PUZHAK and members of the "Rada" - BAGINSKY, ZVEZHINSKY, URBANSKII and CHARNOVSKY. I informed them that an order had been issued to disband the "Home Army" and left the illegal headquarters ostensibly for further liquidation work. I did not tell them about the preservation of active radio transmitters, weapons and ammunition.

Question: Why? Answer: By agreement with YANKOVSKY, we decided not to tell the Rada of the People's Unity for the time being about leaving active radio transmitters, weapons and ammunition and the actual appointment of illegal headquarters, so that our activities would not receive premature publicity. In addition, we wanted to avoid possible opposition from the members of the Rada of People's Unity, since they all knew the order of the Soviet military command on the mandatory surrender of radio transmitters and weapons.

Only on March 25, 1945, at a joint meeting of the underground council of ministers and the main commission of the "Rada of People's Unity", which was attended by YANKOVSKY, his deputies BEN AND YASYUKOVICH, the chairman of the "Rada of People's Unity" PUZHAK and its members, BAGINSKY, URBANSKII and CHARNOVSKY, I reported about the actual state of affairs, that is, that we left active radio transmitters and hid weapons and ammunition. To the questions put to me about the amount of weapons and ammunition at our disposal, I could not give an exact answer and said that I would inform about this upon receipt of reports from the field, which should be presented to me by April 1, 1945. PUZHAK and other members of the Rada said that if we were required to hand over our weapons and ammunition, they would have to be handed over. In order to reassure the members of the Rada, I promised to do this, but in reality I did not intend to hand over weapons and ammunition to the Soviet military authorities. I personally read the protocol,

everything is written down from my words correctly.

OKULITSKY

INTERROGATED: Head of the Investigative Department for

Particularly Important Cases of the NKGB of the USSR -

Commissar of State Security VLODZIMIRSKY Deputy. head of the GUVV of the

Commissar of State Security PROSHIN The protocol was read to me in Polish as well. I have no comments. AP RF. F. 3. Op. 58. D. 277. L. 92-101. Script. Typescript. Published without an accompanying note.

**No.**

**309 Note by L.P. Beria V.N. Merkulova,  
A.Ya. Vyshinsky I.V. Stalin on the  
draft indictment in the case of Okulitsky  
and others.**

**05/15/1945**

Top secret To

Comrade I.V. STALIN In

accordance with your instructions, we are presenting a draft indictment in the investigative case against a group of arrested Poles in the amount of 16 people: Okulitsky L.B., Yankovsky Ya.I., Ben A.V., Yasyukovich S.I., Paidak A. Yu., Puzhaka K.V. and others. Since the investigation

of the case has not yet been completed and the interrogations of the arrested, as well as the collection of incriminating materials, continue, we believe that changes and additions will be included in the final text of the indictment aimed at strengthening the indictment.

We consider it expedient:

1. To refer the case to the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR; 2.

entrust the signing and approval of the indictment, as well as the arrest orders required by the norms of the Code of Criminal Procedure to the Military Prosecutor's Office of the Red Army;

3. instruct the USSR Prosecutor's Office to select a public prosecutor for the trial. We ask for your instructions. APPENDIX:

according to the text. L.  
BERIA V.

MERKULOV

A. VYSHINSKY

AP RF. F. 3. Op. 58. D. 277. L. 102. Original. Typescript.

Published without attachment.

**No.**

**310 Special message L.P. Beria,  
V.N. Merkulova I.V. Stalin on the  
conduct of the trial in the Okulitsky case**

**05/31/1945**

No.

620 / b To Comrade STALIN

I.V. Having discussed the issues related to the preparation of the trial of the 16 ("Okulitsky group"), we consider it expedient:

1. To bring the accused Poles to trial by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR, consisting of: the chairman - Colonel General of Justice Ulrikha VV; members of the court - Major General of Justice Dimitriev L.D. and Colonel of Justice Syuldin V.V. under the secretary of the court - Colonel of Justice Kostyushko A.F.; the reserve member of the court is Colonel of Justice Detistov. 2. Draw up an

indictment on behalf of the Chief Military Prosecutor of the Red Army comrade. Afanasyev and instruct the Prosecutor of the USSR Comrade to approve it. Gorshenin. 3. Appoint the Chief Military

Prosecutor of the Red Army, Major General of Justice, comrade as public prosecutors at the trial. Afanasiev and the Prosecutor of the Ukrainian SSR comrade. Rudenko.

4. To nominate lawyers Braude, Kaznacheev, Schwartz, Deinek and Otsep as defenders of the accused, who have acted in the past at large trials and have proven themselves well.

5. The place of court sessions to determine the so-called. October Hall Houses of the Unions, where similar processes usually took place.

6. The deadline for the completion of the case by the investigation and the delivery of the indictment to the accused is scheduled for June 9-11 of this year, and the duration of the process is

approximately 3-4 days. 7. Draw up an arrest warrant on behalf of the military counterintelligence "Smersh" with the approval of the military prosecutor of the 1st



Belorussian Front and date them March 10-15 this year, i.e. a few days before the actual arrest of the accused. We also consider it expedient to hold

the process, or at least part of it, in open court sessions with the admission of foreign correspondents, which, in our opinion, will make a more favorable impression than if the entire process is closed. The foregoing was developed with the participation of Comrade. Vyshinsky. We ask for your instructions. L. BERIA V. MERKULOV AP RF. F. 3. Op. 58. D. 277. L.

141-142. Script.

Typescript.

**No. 311**

**Resolution of the Politburo of the Central Committee of  
the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks  
"on the trial in the case of Okulitsky and others" [65]**

**06/13/1945**

Strictly secret

277 — On the trial in the case of Okulitsky and others 1.

Approve the indictment in the case of Okulitsky and others. 2. Hear the case

in the October Hall of the House of the Unions in an open court session of the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR composed of comrades. Ulrikha V.V. (Chairman), Dimitrieva L.D., Detistova I.V. and Syuldin V.V.

3. To instruct the State Prosecution to support the Chief Military Prosecutor of the Red Army Comrade Afanasyev N.P. at the trial. and the Prosecutor of the Ukrainian SSR Comrade Rudenko R.A.

4. To allow defense in the amount of 5-7 people at the request of the accused or by order of the court.

5. Schedule a hearing for June 18. 6.

Cover the course of the process in

the press. 7. Observation of the course of the process is assigned to t.t. Molotova V.M., Beria L.P., Vyshinsky A.Ya., Gorshenina K.P., Golyakova I.T.

RGASPI. F. 17. Op. 162. D. 37. L. 144. Original. Typescript.

Protocol number 45.

**No.**

**312 Special message L.P. Berii I.V.  
Stalin on the reorganization of the  
apparatus of authorized NKVD of the  
USSR under the troops of the Red Army**

**06/22/1945**

No. 718/b

Copy

Top secret STATE

DEFENSE COMMITTEE to Comrade I.V. STALIN Since

January 1945, at the 1st, 2nd

and 3rd Belorussian, 1st and 4th Ukrainian fronts, commissioners of the NKVD of the USSR appointed at your direction have been operating, at whose disposal operational workers of the NKVD, the NKGB, the Smersh NPO and the NKVD troops have been allocated. In connection with the new alignment of the Red Army

troops in the West, the NKVD of the USSR considers it appropriate to reorganize the above-mentioned apparatus of authorized NKVD of the USSR under the Red Army, namely:

1. On the territory of Germany with a group of troops comrade ZHUKOV to keep the apparatus of the authorized NKVD of the USSR.

Fulfillment of the duties of the commissioner of the NKVD of the USSR under the group of troops comrade. Zhukov to leave for comrade. SEROV, along with the fulfillment of the duties assigned to him by the Decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR No. 1326-301 of June 6 of this year.

2. Appoint as authorized by the NKVD of the USSR: a)

under the group of troops comrade. KONEV (on the territory of Austria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia) - Lieutenant General Comrade MESHK, now authorized by the NKVD of the USSR at the 1st Ukrainian Front;

b) with a group of troops comrade. ROKOSSOVSKY (on the territory of Poland) - to assign the duties of the commissioner of the NKVD of the USSR concurrently to lieutenant general comrade SELIVANOVSKII,

consisting of an adviser to the Polish Ministry of Public Security; c) with a group of troops comrade.

TOlbukhin (on the territory of Romania and Bulgaria) - Major General Comrade. PAVLOV, now chief of the NKVD troops for the protection of the rear of the 3rd Ukrainian Front.

3. Assign to the commissioners of the NKVD of the USSR:

a) monitoring and directing the work of clearing the territories occupied by the Red Army from the agents of the German intelligence and counterintelligence agencies; the search for and seizure of the German fascist underground groups and groups of the so-called "Werwolf" left by the enemy, as well as the search for and detention of war criminals carried out by the Smersh bodies of the NPO, the NKGB and the NKVD;

b) leadership of the NKVD troops located on the same territories;

c) supervising the work of inspection and filtration commissions for the registration of repatriated Soviet citizens at front-line camps; d) directing the work of front-line

departments for prisoners of war and ensuring the export of prisoners of war to the USSR. 4. At the disposal of the above authorized NKVD

leave the NKVD troops in the following numbers:

comrade SEROV - on the territory of Germany - 10 regiments of  
comrade. MESHNIK - on the territory of Austria,  
Hungary and Czechoslovakia - 6 regiments  
of comrade. SELIVANOVSKY - on the territory of Poland - 15 regiments of  
comrade. PAVLOV - on the territory of Romania and  
Bulgaria - 4 regiments. I

ask for your instructions.

People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR L. BERIA AP RF. F.  
3. Op. 58. D. 8. L. 52-54. Script. Typescript. On the first sheet there is a  
resolution: "T-schu Beria. Agree. I. Stalin.

**No.**

## **313 L.P. Berii I.V. Stalin and V.M. Molotov about Japanese intelligence**

**07/05/1945**

No.

796 /

b Copy Top secret

GOKO - Comrade STALIN

SNK USSR - Comrade MOLOTOV In

January - June of this year. Japanese intelligence agencies in Manchuria carried out active reconnaissance of objects of interest to them on our territory, paying special attention to collecting information about the deployment of Red Army units, airfields, defensive structures, railways and highways, transportation of troops and equipment. Of those detained during this time, 282 border violators

98 Japanese agents exposed.

Japanese intelligence agencies concentrated their efforts mainly in the following directions: Nerchinsk, Erofey Pavlovich, Dzhalinda, Tygda - Ushumun (Zabaikalsky district); Arkhara - Obluchye, Blagoveshchensk, Bikip - Khabarovsk (Khabarovsk District); Voroshilov, Grodekovo and Kraskino (Primorsky district). In May-June,

Japanese intelligence agencies paid special attention to the Far Eastern Railway, with the goal of establishing the transfer of Red Army units from west to east and the nature of military transportation through agents sent to the areas of railway junction stations. In two months, 18 agents were thrown out who underwent

special training and practical training to determine the composition of echelons, deployed weapons, equipment and other

military cargo, as well as photographing railway facilities and trains with weapons. Intensified training is being

carried out and armed agents are being deployed on our territory, equipped with cameras, diagrams and other reconnaissance equipment, who have undergone special training in reconnaissance schools and courses at Japanese military missions.

At present, more than 300 agents are being trained in the intelligence schools of the Harbin Japanese Mission and the intelligence courses at the military mission branches.

Japanese intelligence is intensifying its work among the nomadic peoples of the north of the Soviet Union in creating a cadre of agents for work against the USSR.

In February-March, the Sakhalyn military mission provoked the flight to the USSR of two groups of Orochans (54 people), introducing their trained agents into these groups. In order to

detain Japanese agents and prevent the latter from penetrating into the rear areas in the most affected areas of movement of Japanese agents in the Zabaikalsky and Khabarovsk districts, emergency border posts were created.

On the merits of the foregoing, the Chief of the General Staff was informed Red Army comrade. ANTONOV.

Attached is a diagram of the areas of the border strip that are of interest to Japanese intelligence.

People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR L. BERIA

GA RF. F. 9401 sch. Op. 2. D. 97. L. 151-152. Copy. Typescript.

**No.**

**314 Special message by V.N. Merkulova  
I.V. Stalin, V.N. Molotov, L.P. Beria on  
the content of telegrams from the  
British Foreign Office**

**07/05/1945**

Sov. secret A  
copy

of the NKGB of the USSR reports the contents of telegrams of the British Ministry of Foreign Affairs Nos. 6972 and 6973 dated 30.6.45, addressed to the British Ambassador in Washington. Copies of these telegrams were sent to the British ambassador in Moscow. The texts

of the documents were obtained through undercover means in London.

I. Telegram No. 6972

"In addition to my telegram No. 5594 dated May 29, 1945 on the issue of negotiations between the heads of the three governments in the "Terminal" (the code name for the meeting place of the leaders

of the three powers). 1. We have not yet received a response from the State Department to our list of issues to be discussed at the conference. But since the sending of our telegram No. 5594, we have considered these questions in the light of recent developments, and my subsequent telegram contains a revised list of questions. This list has been drawn up in a form suitable for submission to the Soviet government, if deemed desirable. 2. By submitting this list to the State Department, you

should make the following clarifications...

The question of Poland remains on the list in case the problems connected with it are extremely important or if such problems arise during the negotiations currently taking place in Moscow. 4. According to subparagraph 1 "a", it will be possible

to discuss such issues as, for example, the convening of a peace conference, the future of the European

an advisory commission and a permanent mechanism to deal with the problems of countries occupied by the allies. We do not intend to discuss at the conference the details of the final settlement of the borders, etc. Subparagraph b can be mainly discussed in connection with subparagraphs 5a and 5f. We hope that the Americans, under any circumstances, will take the initiative with respect to these sub-points. The former subparagraph 9 (c) is now included in the paragraph "Germany", where this question seems to be more relevant. Subparagraph 1(a) is new and may not be necessary in view of the negotiations now taking place in London.

5. Of the issues included in paragraph 3, in our opinion, subparagraphs "a" and "b" should certainly be discussed. We hope that the Americans will take the lead on subparagraph b, as they have already raised this issue with us. All subparagraphs "c", "d", "e" and "f" are within the competence of the control commission. We are now asking the British representatives on the Control Commission whether they find it useful to have an exchange of views on some or all of these issues at the forthcoming conference.

6. There are additional questions related to Germany that may arise, but which we ourselves do not intend to raise. These questions include the following: 1) About German merchant ships. 2) On the future of German industry. 3) About reparations. 4) About the German fleet. 5) About Russian and Polish citizens forcibly driven to Germany. If the Russians

raise the fourth and fifth questions, it will be impossible to avoid discussing them. However, we will insist that the first three questions must be decided by the reparations commission and are not subject to discussion at this conference.

7. We ourselves do not intend to raise at this conference the question of the composition of the new Austrian

government. 8. With regard to paragraph 4, it seems to us that we should briefly inform the Russians of our intention to conclude a peace treaty with Italy and express the hope that the Russians will agree to this. We believe that there is no need at present to discuss with



by the Soviet government the question of changing our policy and our interests in Italy. But we would be glad to have the opportunity to exchange views with the members of the American delegation in London after the conference, if that proves possible.

9. We hope that the American delegation will take the initiative in introducing subparagraphs "a", "c" and "f" of paragraph 5. Subparagraph "f" will provide an opportunity to discuss the issue of elections in Greece and, possibly, Albania, if it is considered desirable.

10. With regard to point 6, we consider that the question of the straits must inevitably be discussed at the conference at the "Terminal" in connection with the last exchange of opinions between the Soviet and Turkish governments concerning the relations between these two countries. In addition to the questions

mentioned in my telegram No. 6973, our delegation will receive instructions on a number of other questions which we do not intend to raise ourselves, but which we are prepared to discuss if the Soviet representatives bring them up for discussion. In addition to the questions mentioned in paragraphs 6 and 7 above, such questions include the following: proposals for arming the European allies, the fate of the Italian fleet, the question of Venezia Giulia, the internal situation in Greece, Albania, the special regime in the Baltic Sea, the Levantine question, the question of Russian attitudes towards Switzerland and the question of Tangier.

## II. Telegram No. 6973

"In addition to my telegram No. 6972 on the issue of negotiations between the heads of the three governments in the Terminal.

Submitting a revised list of questions to be discussion at the forthcoming conference of the heads of the three governments.

General issues: a) The procedure for settling pan-European issues. b) Application of the Declaration of the Crimean Conference on the Question of a Liberated

Europe. c) Creation of conditions for representatives of the allied countries in the countries of

Eastern Europe. d) The question of war criminals. 2. The

question of Poland. 3. Question about Germany:

a) Polish western border. The status of the Polish administration on former German territory.

b) The resettlement of the German population from Poland and Czechoslovakia. c) An exchange of views regarding the establishment of a central German administration in Berlin to coordinate transport, etc.; future German government. d) Position towards political parties and their

activity.

f) Attitude towards Germany as an economic whole. f) Coordinating propaganda and information for Germany. 4. The question of Italy. Conclusion of a peace treaty. 5. The

question of the Balkans: a) The internal situation in the former

satellite countries with special

a reference to the form of the governments established there.

b) The question of concluding a peace treaty with these countries. c) The Statute of British and American Representatives in control commissions until the conclusion of peace treaties.

d) Export of industrial equipment, especially from Romania, under the guise of trophies.

f) The situation in

Yugoslavia and the implementation of the agreement signed by TITO and ŠUBASIC. f) Assurance of free elections in the Balkans

countries.

6. Question about Turkey:

a) Russian-Turkish relations. b) Revision

of the Montreux Convention. 7. Question about Iran. The question of the mutual withdrawal

of troops. People's Commissar of State

Security of the USSR V. MERKULOV Published: Essays on the history of Russian foreign intelligence:

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**No.**

**315 Special message by V.N. Merkulova  
I.V. Stalin, V.M. Molotov, L.P. Beria on the  
content of the correspondence between  
the British Foreign Office and the  
British Ambassador in Washington**

**07/18/1945**

Copy

of the Soviet.

GKO secret - to Comrade I.V. STALIN

NKID - Comrade V.M. MOLOTOV NKVD -

Comrade BERIA L.P. In addition to

special communication No. 4100/n dated 5.7.45, the NKGB of the USSR

reports the contents of the telegraph correspondence between the British Foreign Office and the British ambassador in Washington in connection with the conference of the leaders of the three powers.

The documents were obtained through undercover means in London.

I. English Foreign Office Telegram No. 7125

dated 4.7.45, addressed to the British Ambassador in Washington.

"In addition to my telegram No. 6973 dated 30.6.45 regarding the list of issues to be discussed at the conference in the "Terminal" (the code name for the meeting place of the leaders of the three powers). It now seems to us that, in addition to the

questions listed in our telegram No. 6973, the question of the distribution of posts in the Executive Committee and in the United Nations Preparatory Commission should be included in the section "general questions". At the first meeting of the Preparatory Commission, no decision was taken on this issue. Therefore, it is quite obvious that we should, if possible, reach an agreement between the five great powers, at least on the question of a chairman and a secretary.

Executive Committee, prior to the committee meeting in early August. If an agreement can be reached at the conference of heads of government in the Terminal, then it will be possible to agree on this issue with the French and Chinese before the end of this month, and then there will be no great difficulty in getting the Executive Committee at its first meeting to agree to any proposal, adopted by the five great powers. Therefore, we propose to add to the list of issues to be discussed in the "Terminal" paragraph 1 "e" under the following heading: "Distribution of posts in the Executive Committee and in the Preparatory Commission". 2. We also believe that it would be desirable at the same time to raise for discussion the question of the place of

work of an international organization. This issue is on the agenda of the Executive Board and it is quite possible that it will be discussed in August. The meeting of the leaders of the three powers is undoubtedly a very suitable place for a general exchange of views on this important issue, but we believe that the final decision should not be made in the "Terminal", since it is quite clear that the point of view of other countries should also be taken into account .

3. Therefore, we propose to add to the list of issues to be discussed in the "Terminal" also point 1 "f" under the following heading: "Preliminary exchange of views on the place of work of an international organization."

II. Telegram from the British Ambassador in Washington, No. 4709 dated 6.7.45, addressed to the British Foreign Office. "In addition to my telegram No. 4708. 1. We convey the

content of the remarks of MATHEUS (Director of the European Affairs Department of the US Department of State) regarding certain issues outlined by the State Department for discussion at a conference of leaders of the three powers. Point 1. In

connection with this point, MATHEUS showed the text of the memorandum which the US Ambassador in London had been instructed to submit to the Foreign Office. This document proposes that, in connection with the consideration of urgent problems related to the conclusion of peace treaties and the resolution of territorial issues, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the five main

countries formed a council to draw up treaties (before submitting them to the United Nations) with Italy, Romania, Bulgaria and, at a later stage, if the five governments agree to this, with Germany, when it is jointly recognized that there is a German government with which such an agreement can be entered into. Such a council would also be able, by common consent, to deal with other urgent European problems. 2.

MATHEUS declared that the US government would await

the results of a discussion of the position of the British and American governments on this question at a conference of the leaders of the three powers in relation to this proposal. If this position is approved, it should be considered as soon as possible at a meeting of the proposed Council, which will meet in Berlin itself or in one of the smaller European capitals (he named Brussels and Vienna). He also said that the US proposal that the composition of the Council be limited to the foreign ministers of the five main allies is regarded as the most convenient way to avoid claims from other countries, such as Ukraine and Belarus, regarding their participation in the drafting of peace treaties. . The question of concluding a peace treaty with Finland is not included in the proposal, since the United States was not at war with that country.

Point 2 "a". MATHEUS stated that the US government believes that after the establishment of the Control Council, the European Advisory Commission should cease to exist as soon as possible, and its functions should be taken over by the Control Council.

Point 5. MATHEUS pointed out that it was important to do everything possible so that the Soviet government not only join such organizations as the European Economic Committee, the European Coal Committee and the European International Transport Organization, but also actively cooperate in them, contributing to the success of their work. Point 6.

MATHEUS

stated that free communication and information related to the problem of persuading the Soviet government to allow telegraph communication in its zones of occupation, as well as to allow foreign journalists access there.

MATHEUS then stated that his earlier comments on your revised list of issues in my cable 4620 reflect the views of the State Department and may be supplemented by the following considerations (the links below are to the revised list of issues in your cable No. 6973). Point 3 "a". The State Department is convinced that the Soviet Government will raise the question of Poland's western frontier at a conference of the leaders of the three powers, and will hope to have it resolved at the conference.

Item 3b. MATTHUS confirmed that the Americans would not want to take the initiative in bringing up the question of the resettlement of the German population from Poland and Czechoslovakia, and declared that they had not yet begun discussing this matter with us. (I learned from paragraph 3 of your telegram no. 6651 that the US Embassy in London has made representations to you regarding the expulsion of Hungarians from Czechoslovakia. In the light of what MATHEUS stated, and on the basis of your instructions communicated by your telegram of June 11, in accordance to which we have already taken action, it can be assumed that the State Department believes that we will take the lead in raising the issue of resettlement of other minority groups.) Point 7. MATHEUS stated that

the US government agreed with us that the withdrawal of troops came from Iran on an equal footing. 3. With regard to the additional points referred to in your telegram No. 7125, I learned today at the Department of State that it has no objection to discussing these issues at the forthcoming conference of the leaders of the three powers, but considers that these issues should be discussed in a lower instance not by the leaders of the three powers, but by their foreign ministers, and therefore should not appear on the official agenda."

People's Commissar of State Security of the USSR V.  
MERKULOV

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**No.**

**316 Special message L.P. Berii  
I.V. Stalin about violations in the  
work of the party and Soviet  
apparatus of the Lithuanian SSR**

**07/19/1945**

Copy

Top secret L I CH N About  
Comrade B

E R I Y L.P. I consider it

necessary to bring to your attention certain data characterizing the state and work of the Soviet and party organs of the Lithuanian SSR.

I. On the contamination of the cadres of the Soviet and party apparatus by the anti-Soviet element by the People's Commissar of Agriculture of Lithuania until May of this year. worked VAZELINSKAS Vitavtas, a member of the CPSU (b), now works as the People's Commissar of State Farms of the republic. He hid in his apartment from arrest the former Minister of Agriculture and a member of the judicial chamber of the German occupation authorities - VITKUS.

VAZELINSKAS littered the apparatus of the people's commissariat and its peripheral organs by anti-Soviet elements.

Thus, he hired, introduced and approved the Central Committee of the Communist Party (b) of Lithuania a number of politically dubious persons,

including: . The arrest of PETRAIDIS is being made. b) Head. The agricultural department of the Council of People's Commissars BRASHISKIS Mecheslav, who, according to the materials of the investigation, is a member of the Vilnius headquarters of the LLA. BRASHISKIS

will be arrested for days.

c) Head. The agricultural department of the State Planning Committee of Lithuania, LUKASHEVICJUS Iozas, a non-party member, worked under the Germans as a senior agronomist in the Vilnius district, enjoyed great confidence

among the occupiers, and was used as an interpreter. d) Head. The Siauliai land department KELIACUS Antonas, non-party, was arrested by the Germans, agreed to the Gestapo to identify the party-Soviet asset, after which he was released.

The arrest of KELIACUS is being processed. e) Head. Trakai land department ZUKAS Petras, from the kulaks, an active nationalist, during the occupation, together with other nationalists, killed Jews, slanders the Leader of the Peoples and the

Soviet government. ZUKAS will be arrested in days. GIRDZIAUSKAS Vitavtas, an anti-Soviet element, works as the People's Commissar of Health, maintains contact with ZASKEVICHUS, a member of the Supreme Headquarters of the "Lithuanian Army of Freedom", who is

in an illegal position. Deputy People's Commissariat of Lithuania BANAYTIS Vladas, expresses anti-Soviet nationalist views, is associated with anti-Soviet elements, his brother is a member of the LLA gang. The secretary of the Zarasai

UCOM of the CP(b) of Lithuania, MELINIS Antonas, upon joining the party, hid that he was a Šaulist (nationalist), which was confirmed by his personal file found in the archive. His brother, also named Antonas, under the Germans was in a punitive detachment, with the advent of the Red Army, he evaded the draft, went into an illegal position. MELINIS legalized him and tried to send him to the NKVD operational school. The secretary of the Šakiai UCOM of the CP(b) of Lithuania

JANCHAITITE Tatyana often expresses nationalist sentiments. Being informed by the NKGB that the head. The county department of public education VALENCHUS was the head of the fascist organization under the Germans, said: "There is nothing dangerous in this, it will now be useful. We approved it at the Ukom bureau, and let it work. If you approach it this way, then not a single Lithuanian can be kept in a leadership position."



Chairman the Telshai city council works of  
HODASEVICHUS Edvardas, who worked under the Germans as deputy.  
burgomaster of

the same city. KHODASEVICHUS will be  
arrested in a few days. KARBAUSKAS is the Chairman of the Kretinga City Council  
Iozas, under the Germans, collaborated with the Gestapo in the  
same city. An order was given to arrest

KARBAUSKAS. Head The Kretinga district department of public education  
works SKERIS Iozas, under the Germans he served in the Gestapo in the  
mountains.

Kaunas. We are preparing the arrest  
of SKERIS. Head RAGALIS Antonas works in the Vilkavisky district  
department of public education, worked as a policeman under the Germans,  
took part in the arrests of Soviet people. An order

was given to arrest RAGALIS. Head  
LUKAUSKAS Edvardas works as a consumer union in Trakai, he is  
hostile to the Soviet regime. In 1941, during the withdrawal of the Red Army,  
he organized a gang, fired at the Red Army soldiers, and served in the  
PLEKHAVICHUS army created by the Germans. Head

NAMAGOKAS Iozas, a former merchant, works in the Kretinga county  
trade department, in 1941 he betrayed his homeland, crossed the front line,  
collaborated with the Gestapo.

NAMAGOKAS will be arrested in a few  
days. In just 10 days, from June 25 to July 5 of this year, we arrested the  
following senior officials of the republican and county apparatus of Lithuania:

1. CHAPAITIS

Iozas, worked as head. industrial department of the Council of People's  
Commissars of Lithuania, head of the administrative department of the military  
headquarters of the anti-Soviet insurgent organization "LPS" ("Union of  
Lithuanian partisans").

2. PETRAUSKAS Iozas, worked as a deputy. Lithuanian Administration  
of Commissariats and Communications, a

member of the administrative headquarters of LPS. 3. SURBILA  
Cheslavas, worked as the chairman of the Committee

for Physical Culture and Sports, an active member of the LPS. 4.

MASTAUSKAS Matas, worked as a senior economist at the State Planning Committee of the

5. PASHKA Antonas, worked as head. library department

People's Commissariat of Education of Lithuania, an active member of the organization "LPS".

6. INUKAITIS Viktoras, worked as chief agronomist of the People's Commissariat of Agriculture of Lithuania, member of the organization "LPS". 7.

STULGAS Stasis, worked as the head of the Supply Department of the Lithuanian Administration of Commissariats and Communications,

a member of LPS. 8. VERBICKAS Feliksas, worked as head. department of capital construction of the Lithuanian Administration of Narcotics and Communications, a member of LPS.

9. PETRUZHAI Theophilia, candidate of the CPSU (b), worked as head. Trakai county department of public education, member of the county headquarters of the terrorist organization "LLA", and others.

II. Some facts about shortcomings in the work of party and Soviet organizations Decree of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks of December 30, 1944 "On the urgent tasks of Lithuanian party organizations in the fight against Lithuanian-German bourgeois nationalists" And numerous decisions of the plenums and bureaus of the Central Committee of the CP(b) of Lithuania are not carried out, and in some people's commissariats they are sabotaged by anti-Soviet and dubious elements who have made their way there. This does not cause due concern among the party and Soviet leaders of Lithuania. Party and Soviet leaders of the republic, in our opinion,

do little work. They don't go to the localities, they don't carry out agitation and propaganda work to the proper extent, the workers and peasants don't see them and don't hear.

Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (b) of Lithuania comrade. SNENCHKUS is sometimes at work in the evenings, while the rest are the chairman of the Council of People's Commissars, comrade. GEDVILAS, his deputies - GRIGORAUSKAS, NYUNKA, SHUMAUSKAS, people's commissars, as well as employees of the apparatus of the Central Committee, the Council of People's Commissars and People's Commissariats, as a rule, do not work in the evenings.

In the spring, this issue was discussed at the Bureau of the Central Committee of the CP(b) of Lithuania, where it took a lot of work to prove the need for the apparatus to work at least 8 hours a

day. Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Council comrade. PALECKIS at this meeting of the bureau with a sigh said: "Whether it was in the good old days (under Smeton) - he worked for himself 6 hours, and he owes nothing to anyone, and no one bothers you."

Tov. PALECKIS shares information about top secret state affairs with his family members, from whom this information quickly penetrates to persons hostile to us. So, upon arrival in Vilnius,

comrades KOBULOV and APOLLONOV on June 3 of this year. informed t.t. SUSLOV and SNECHKUS about preparations for the operation to arrest members of the anti-Soviet underground and bandits and about the alleged eviction of the families of gang leaders. On the same day Com. SNECHKUS told about everything in detail. GEDVILAS and PALECKIS, and on June 6 this year. our agent "Stogov" reported: "Yesterday, on June 5, I met with a member of the city headquarters of the "Lithuanian Freedom Army" ("LLA") BULKA Liudas, who told me that a member of the Vilnius district headquarters of the "LLA - GILIS. His arrival is very inopportune, as major arrests will begin one of these days. When I expressed doubts about the plausibility of this information, BULKA told me that these data were

accurate, since the daughter of PALETSKIS, who is studying in the 6th grade of the gymnasium, told him that the Colonel General of the NKGB came here, who settled on Kamennaya Street and gave command to carry out arrests among Lithuanians, so it's better not to

spend the night."

June 22 this year NKVD of the Byelorussian SSR comrade. BELCHENKO sent us intelligence reports from his route agent Roza, confirming the report of our agent Stogov.

"In Vilnius they say that large arrests and evictions of Lithuanians have begun, many students have been arrested. The arrests would have been even greater if the daughter of the President of Lithuania, PALECKISA, who is studying in the 6th grade of the gymnasium, had not warned many about the upcoming

arrests in a timely manner." Recently, we have received undercover materials about direct anti-Soviet manifestations on the part of PALETSKIS.

So, our proven agent "Reinis" on June 22 this year. reported: "On June 22-1945, I had a conversation with an employee of the editorial office of the Taribu Listuva newspaper (Soviet Lithuania) Jonas KAUNETSKAS, who was previously a member of the Narodnikov-Peasants party, now he leads the chronicle department in Taribu

Listuva. KAUNETSKAS told me: the arbitrariness of the Bolsheviks of the Chekists exceeded all boundaries. Here, one of these days to my good

a friend had to meet with the chairman of the Presidium, Justas PAleckis, to whom the latter, as a good friend, said: "You know, the paths of our Lithuanian communists diverge. The devil knows, Moscow gives disgusting directives, and we have to comply with them. We know well what our country and people want, but we are powerless. The dark forces of the Kremlin are at work in everything, which can and will undoubtedly lead the Lithuanian people to degeneration and

disappearance."

We have already reported to you about the autopsy in June this year. and the liquidation in Vilnius of the center of the military insurgent organization "Union of Lithuanian

Partisans". The main operation to destroy this center was carried out by us on June 23 and 24 this year, when the party and Soviet leadership of Lithuania was in Moscow for a session. During these days, we arrested more than 30 members of the organization who worked in leadership positions in the Council of People's Commissars and the people's commissariats of the republic.

June 26 arrived from Moscow t.t. SNECKUS, GEDVILAS, PALECKIS and other members of the Lithuanian government. Tov. SNECKUS immediately called me: "What happened in the city during our absence, why is there such a panic in the city, who was arrested and for what?"

In the evening I went to the Central Committee and informed comrades in essence. SNECKUS and GEDVILAS. Both of them were embarrassed, they did not ask anything, only Comrade. SNECHKUS said: "Those times, in Moscow, we reported that everything is in order with us, but here such a nuisance. You know, after all, on July 10 we have a republican congress of the intelligentsia, how can we explain these arrests to them? After my

departure from the Central Committee to the office of Comrade. SNECHKUS were summoned by Comrade. PALETSKIS, Secretary for Personnel Comrade. KUCHINSKAS, propaganda secretary comrade. PREIKSHAS, deputy chairmen of the Council of People's Commissars - NYUNKA, SHUMAUSKAS and deputy. Secretary BELYAVICHUS.

Tov. comrade SNECKUS and GEDVILAS with the indicated persons discussed something behind closed doors from 11 o'clock in the evening until 4 o'clock in the morning. None of the Russian comrades—secretaries of the Central Committee or other members of the Bureau—were invited to this meeting.

July 6 this year comrades KOBULOV and APOLLONOV came to the Central Committee of the CP(b) of Lithuania and again informed comrades. SUSLOV and SNECHKUS about

during the struggle against the nationalist underground and banditry.

On the second day, as I was told by the second secretary of the Central Committee Comrade. ISACHENKO, comrade. SNECKUS after information t.t. KOBULOVA and APOLLONOV came to the Central Committee very upset, instructed him to lead the bureau - Isachenko, was silent throughout the entire meeting, and after the bureau he left comrade. comrade GEDVILAS and PALECKIS discussed something with them for a long time, and in the morning

all three left for Kaunas for some reason. It seems to us that, in the present situation, an effective criticism of the work of Party and Soviet leaders and a resolute eradication of outrages are needed. Meanwhile, the speeches of Comrade. Suslov at the plenums of the Central Committee and various meetings are more of an instructive character. Local leaders have become so accustomed to these instructions and speeches that they do not pay attention to them and do not draw conclusions for themselves. None of them ever objects to the proposed comrade. CONDITIONAL decisions, however, no one fulfills them, since there is no proper control over their implementation on his part.

In conclusion, I want to say that personally comrade. SUSLOV does little work. Since the organization of the bureau of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, he spent about half of his time in Moscow, went to several districts twice for 1-2 days, during the day during working hours you can often find him reading fiction, in the evenings (with the exception of rare cases when there are no congresses or meetings) in the service

is rare. TKACHENKO GA RF. F. 9401 sch. Op. 2. D. 98. L. 127-134. Copy. Typescript.

**No. 317**

**Special message L.P. Berii I.V. Stalin,  
V.M. Molotov, G.M. Malenkov about  
the arrest of a group mobilized into  
industry  
Germans**

**08/07/1945**

No.

879 /

b Copy Top secret

GOKO - Comrade STALIN SNK

USSR - Comrade MOLOTOV of the  
Central Committee of the All-Union

Communist Party of Bolsheviks - Comrade MALENKOV The NKVD

Department of the Moscow Region arrested a group of Germans mobilized  
for industry in the amount of 6 people who worked at

mine No. 3 of the Moscow Region basin. The members of the group  
conducted anti-Soviet agitation among the Germans mobilized in the coal  
industry, prepared a group escape from their place of work and organized a sabotage act

At an illegal meeting held on July 18 of this year, the German BART I.I.,  
born in 1919, was elected head of the anti-Soviet group. The group escape  
and sabotage was scheduled for July 29 of this year. On July 27, from under  
the wall of the compressor installation of

mine No. 3, UNKVD workers removed 600 grams of ammonite, a primer  
and a piece of Fickford cord, and during a search of a member of the  
ICHTENTRITSA group, an additional 900 grams of ammonite, a primer and  
76 meters of Fickford cord were seized. To assist in the investigation,  
employees of the NKVD of the USSR were

sent to the scene. People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR  
L. BERIA

GA RF. F. 9401 sch. Op. 2. D. 98. L. 52. Copy. Typescript.

**No.**

**318 Special message L.P. Beria and  
V.N. Merkulova I.V. Stalin and V.M.  
Molotov about the organization of  
the protection of Bierut, Gomulka and Osubok-Mora**

**08/11/1945**

No. 906/b-5084/

m

Copy Top secret

Comrade STALIN

Comrade MOLOTOV

Adviser to the Polish Ministry of Public Security comrade. SELIVANOVSKII and sent to Poland at the request of the Polish government by an employee of the 6th Directorate of the NKGB of the USSR Comrade. PETROV completed the work on organizing the personal protection of BERUT, GOMULSKA and OSUBOK-MORAVSKY.

Until July 19 this year. the protection was carried by employees of the 6th Directorate of the NKGB of the USSR, but in connection with the expressed desire of the guarded, the protection was transferred to the Poles from the Ministry of Public Security of Poland.

For this purpose, special personnel were selected from among the employees of the Ministry of Public Security, who were retrained at the Lodz School. Instruction and supervision of the guards are carried out by employees of the 6th Directorate of the NKGB of the USSR.

Measures were also taken through the Ministry of Public Security to streamline the work of the Government Security Department, open a separate clinic to serve members of the government and provide a food block, organize the protection of the BERUTA residence, provide permanent routes around the city and create special services. Tov. PETROV and employees of the NKGB of the USSR, who guarded

BERUT, GOMULKA, and OSUBOK-MORAVSKY were recalled to Moscow.  
L. BERIA



V. MERKULOV

GA RF. F. 9401 sch. Op. 2. D. 98. L. 159. Copy. Typescript.

**No.**

**319 Special message L.P. Berii I.V.  
Stalin about the commissioners of the  
NKVD of the USSR**

**08/30/1945**

No. 1023 b

To Comrade STALIN I.V. In

January of this year, in accordance with your instructions, commissioners of the NKVD of the USSR were appointed in the rear of the fronts of the Active Red Army, who were entrusted with the task of: as the units of the Red Army advanced in the territory liberated from the enemy, to carry out the necessary KGB measures to identify and arrest espionage sabotage agents of German intelligence agencies, terrorists, members of various enemy organizations, bandit-insurgent groups, policemen, members of fascist organizations and other prominent officials of the fascist apparatus, as well as the seizure of illegal radio stations, printing houses, and weapons.

Authorized by the NKVD of the USSR to carry out these tasks was the task was given to involve the bodies of the "Smersh" fronts in the work.

In June of this year, in connection with the end of the war with Germany and the reorganization of the fronts, changes approved by you were made in the work of the commissioners of the NKVD of the USSR. After these

changes, the established procedure provided that the commissioner of the NKVD of the USSR oversees and directs the work of clearing the territories occupied by the Red Army, carried out by the Smersh bodies of the NPO, the NKGB and the NKVD.

Finally, on July 4 this year. The NKVD of the USSR issued an order by which the apparatuses of the commissioners of the NKVD of the USSR on the fronts, with the exception of the commissioner of the NKVD of the USSR under the group of troops comrade. Zhukov, were disbanded. This order provides that the bodies of "Smersh" NGOs provide comrade. Serov needed help in fulfilling

tasks assigned to him, in contrast to the previous order, when authorized by the NKVD of the USSR used Smersh organs for intelligence and operational work. I report at the same time

that, according to the decision of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR of June 6, 1945, comrade. Serov is the deputy of comrade. Zhukov on issues of civil administration. At the same time, I present the following

documents \*: 1) A copy of the note of the NKVD of the USSR dated January 11, 1945 addressed to Comrade Stalin. 2) A copy of the

note of the NKVD of the USSR dated June 22, 1945 addressed to Comrade Stalin. 3)

Order of the NKVD of the USSR of July 4, 1945. 4) Decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR No. 1326-301ss of June 6, 1945. People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR Union L. BERIA of the RF GA. F. 9401 p. Op. 2. D. 98. L. 340-341. Copy. Typescript. \*Documents not published.

**No.**

**320 Special message L.P. Berii  
I.V. Stalin on the renovation of the  
house for meetings of the Allied  
Control Council in Berlin**

**09/02/1945**

No. 1033/

b

Copy of Sov.

secret STATE DEFENSE COMMITTEE to

comrade I.V. STALIN The

American command renovated the meeting house of the Allied Control Council in Berlin. The Soviet command was assigned 14 rooms, including the offices of Comrade. ZHUKOV, his deputies and a room for the working apparatus.

Assuming that the American command, taking advantage of the ongoing repairs, managed to organize an eavesdropping service in the premises of the Soviet command, the following activities are carried out:

1. A group of specialists from the eavesdropping service, consisting of three people, is sent to Berlin to check and inspect the premises assigned to the Soviet command. 2. All employees

of the apparatus of comrade. ZHUKOVA, participating in the preparation of materials for the meetings, will be warned about the inadmissibility of conducting any secret conversations in this room.

People's

Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR L. BERIA GA

RF. F. 9401 sch. Op. 2. D. 98. L. 358. Copy. Typescript.

**No.**

**321 Special message by V.N.  
Merkulova I.V. Stalin, V.M. Molotov, L.P.  
Beria about intelligence data  
received from London**

**09/07/1945**

Copy

of the Soviet.

secret to comrade I.V. STALIN, comrade V.M. MOLOTOV,  
comrade L.P. BERIA

The NKGB of the USSR reports intelligence data received in London on the statements of the British Foreign Minister BEVIN on questions of British foreign policy. "1. BEVIN, in a conversation with his assistant, stated the following: thoughts on British foreign policy.

At this time, there is generally continuity in British foreign policy, but there are some differences from the foreign policy of the coalition government. For example, we believe that the

previous government failed to carry out its political line in Europe. It made too many concessions to the Russians, and these concessions led to the division of Europe, in a sense, into spheres of influence, with which the current government does not agree. Based on this, our policy should be aimed at preventing the

Balkans from becoming a sphere of Russian influence. Hence the importance of the problem of Trieste and Austria.

IDEN understands very little about questions of the economy and the social democratic movement in Europe. This caused him to make unnecessarily a number of concessions to the Russians. Using the moments of the economic order and the social democratic movement, we can force into action such forces in Europe that will be on our side, which Eden could not do.

As regards the Western bloc and France, we, in any case, We don't intend to rush into this matter.

The premature creation of a Western diplomatic bloc would hinder our current struggle against the division of Europe into spheres of influence, i.e. fight against the Russians. We could probably lay the

foundations of the Western bloc now, but we should not show that we are officially in a hurry with this matter. Using our position in Trieste, in Austria,

and special conditions in the Middle East - in Egypt, Iraq, Iran - we must make economic factors serve British political interests and create not a Western bloc, but a European and Middle Eastern bloc. As regards Italy, there are objective conditions for the establishment of close Anglo-Italian allied relations, as close

as Anglo-French relations, since all three countries will be members of the proposed bloc. But even here we should not rush. Italy can be made dependent on us by using such a means of economic pressure as coal, but so far we do not have coal for this purpose. In addition, the current American policy is delaying the Anglo-Italian rapprochement, although this cannot last long.

In order to neutralize the activities of the communists in Italy, we will need a little time. As for Spain, we hope to

establish good relations with FRANCO's successor. We can only achieve this if FRANCO is not overthrown by a civil war. A civil war will only serve the interests of the Russians, and one of the main objectives of British policy is to keep the Russians away from Spain. 2. In another conversation, with RIDSDALE - the head of the department

Press of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and some leading officials of this Ministry BEVIN stated:

Trieste will become a great port - the Amsterdam of the Mediterranean. All of Southeast Europe will be supplied through this port. Trieste is to become an open port and will be of great importance to British and imperial trade. Therefore, it is very important not

allow exclusive control of Yugoslavia over this port. Trieste must be under international or Italian control. A communist regime in Trieste would lead to damage to

our interests in Austria. Hence the great importance which we attach to our policy in Austria.

The discussion of questions concerning Rumania should take place in the Allied Control Commission; it is a pity that the United States involved King MIKHAIL in this matter and took the discussion outside the commission.

A change of government in England will not affect the situation in Greece. As a member of the War Cabinet, I always supported the policy of the British government in Greece. Naturally, the policy of the Labor government towards Greece will be a continuation of the policy of the previous government. It must be borne in mind that Greece is the only country in the Balkans where there is freedom of criticism and opposition. I will have a serious conversation with MOLOTOV about police regimes in the states of

Eastern Europe. Russia's policy is aimed at achieving two goals: raising the living standards of the population to the

level existing in the US and England and ensuring the country's security. As a result of twenty years of isolation, Russia is still extremely suspicious. I will try to eliminate this suspicion. As regards our policy

in the Middle East, it will be aimed, among other things, at improving the conditions of the broad masses and at closing the dreadful gulf between the few rich and the

majority of the poor; to improve social services for the masses, to provide them with medical care, etc. Such a policy will contribute to the growth of the sympathy of the population of these countries for Great Britain and the countries of the Middle East. People's Commissar of State Security of the USSR V. MERKULOV Published: Essays on the history of Russian foreign intelligence: V 6

**No.**

**322 Special message L.P. Berii**

**I.V. Stalin, V.M. Molotov, G.M.**

**Malenkov on the course of**

**the fight against the armed**

**underground in the western regions of Belarus**

**09/17/1945**

No. 1089 /

b Copy

Top secret of the Council of

People's Commissars of the USSR - to Comrade I.V.

STALIN Council of People's Commissars of the USSR

to Comrade V.M. MOLOTOV Central Committee of the

All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks - to Comrade MALENKOV G.M. The NKVD

of the Byelorussian SSR reports the following data on the results of the operation to clear the western regions of Belarus from the gangster and anti-Soviet nationalist underground.

From August 1 to September 1 this year. as a result of agent-operational measures and Chekist-military operations, 6146 people were arrested and detained, including: bandits

- 219 gang accomplices - 60

members of anti-

Soviet organizations - 57

German henchmen, accomplices and other anti-Soviet

elements - 69 deserters and evaders - 5741 In

addition: bandits killed - 79 voluntarily appeared in

the NKVD bodies - 243 In total, during the

operations

from July 1944 to September

1, 1945, the NKVD of the Byelorussian SSR arrested and

detained 97,094 people, including:



bandits - 6514

gang accomplices - 1036

members of anti-Soviet organizations - 651 German

henchmen, accomplices and other anti-

Soviet elements - 6141 deserters and those

who evade service in the Red Army - 82

752 3282 bandits, deserters

and other anti-Soviet elements were killed. In addition, 698 bandits, 44

members of anti-Soviet organizations and 8188 deserters and evaders of

mobilization turned up with confession. During the operations, the following were confiscated:

62 mortars, 30 anti-tank rifles, 657 machine guns, 1359 assault rifles, 10,485 rifles, 771 revolvers, 1,435 grenades, 1,164 mines, 94,845 cartridges, 893 explosives, 12 radios, 51 radios. region, the gang headed by Grechko was liquidated. Killed 3 and

detained 7 bandits. Seized: 2 assault rifles, 7 rifles, 390 rounds of ammunition.

On August 12, in the Domachevsky district of the Brest region, the Shumsky gang was liquidated. Killed 29 and captured 16 bandits. Confiscated from the bandits: 2 machine guns, 4 machine guns, 16 rifles, 2 pistols, 50 grenades, 3,000 rounds of ammunition.

On August 24, in the Oshmyany district of the Molodechno region, the Matsulevich gang was liquidated. Captured 9 bandits. 3 light machine guns, 3 machine guns, 4 rifles, 500 rounds of ammunition were confiscated.

On August 27, in the Svirsky district of the Molodechno region, partly the Tumash gang was liquidated. 6 bandits killed, 1 detained.

During the reporting period, the following most characteristic gang manifestations took place: on

August 13, 1945, an armed gang of 8 people in the village. Mironychi of the Radoshkovsky district of the Molodechno region, the murder was committed head of the Radoshkovsky district executive committee, DVORNIKOVA, and the robbery of a store. Measures taken on August 19 this year. the leader of this gang PIVOVARCHIK Stasis, born in 1917, was detained. On the night of August 21, on the Volosovka

farm in the Lyubchinsky district of the Baranovichi region, an activist was killed by the bandit group "Sosiska"

KOZLOVICH and a number of residents

were robbed. On August 23, an unknown gang of up to 20 people broke into the Gozilovsky village council of the Dyatlovsky district of the Baranovichi region, destroyed all the documents, then robbed a general store and 80 households of local residents.

August 17 in the forest near the village. Divnovo, Lida district, Grodno region, a bandit group "Palay" killed a Red Army soldier of the 341st joint venture VILYANSKY and Mr. STAROVOITOV, who accompanied the cattle. On August 20, 4 bandits were detained from the Palai gang by the measures taken. On the night of August 25, an unknown bandit group of 20 people raided the Natechsky village council of the Lida district of the Grodno region, as a result of the attack, the head of the military department of the Lida district committee of the CPSU (b) comrade was killed in the village council.

PODOBED. People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the  
USSR L. BERIA GA RF. F. 9401 sch. Op. 2. D. 99. L. 167-169. Copy. Typescript.

**No.**

**323 Special message L.P. Berii  
I.V. Stalin, V.M. Molotov, G.M.  
Malenkov on the course of  
the fight against armed groups on the  
territory of Poland**

**09/17/1945**

No. 1092 /

b Copy

Top secret of the Council

of People's Commissars of the USSR - to

Comrade I.V. STALIN Council of People's

Commissars of the USSR to Comrade V.M.

MOLOTOV Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of  
Bolsheviks - to Comrade MALENKOV G.M. Tov. SELIVANOVSKII reports the  
following data on the course of the fight

against the bands of the Home Army, the People's Forces of the Zbroina  
and the UPA, operating on the territory of Poland. As a result of operations carried  
out by the NKVD troops, the public security agencies of Poland and the Polish  
army, from

August 10 to September 1 of this year. 208 killed, 42 wounded, 96 captured  
and 1298 bandits arrested. During the month of August, 48 bandit groups with a  
total number of 3,465 people

came out of hiding and turned themselves in to local authorities. Weapons  
were seized during the liquidation of bandit groups and handed over by bandits  
upon voluntary appearance: mortars - 19, grenade launchers - 6, anti-tank rifles -  
6, machine guns - 425, machine guns - 803, rifles - 2845, pistols - 484, grenades  
- 685, mines - 1360, cartridges - 221 500, explosion. substances 102 kilograms.

The number of gang manifestations on the territory of Poland continues  
stay high.

From August 10 to September 1 of this year. 179 gang manifestations were registered, as a result of which 118 people were killed, 32 were injured and 8 people

were captured. Among those killed, wounded and captured by bandits: Red Army soldiers - 52 people, Polish Army soldiers - 8, public security officers - 13, police officers - 20, members of the PPR and activists - 65. Bandit groups captured: machine guns 14, rifles 36, 7

pistols, 4 grenades, 153 horses, 802 cows, 22 pigs, about 2 wagons of sugar and 1914 thousand rubles. People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR L.

BERIA GA RF. F. 9401 sch. Op. 2. D. 99. L. 170. Copy.  
Typescript.

**No.**

**324 Special message L.P. Berii  
I.V. Stalin about the results of  
checking the telephone set of A.Ya. Vyshinsky**

**09/28/1945**

No. 1132 /

b

Secret

copy of the

Central Committee of the All-

Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks - to Comrade I.V. STALIN I am reporting to you on the results of the check of the telephone set No. 31-93 (comrade VYSHINSKY A.Ya.), carried out by the Communications Department of the UKMK, Lieutenant Colonel DUNYASHEV, employees of the 6th Directorate of the NKGB of the USSR - Lieutenant

Colonel POTAPOV, Captain ANOVRIEV and Major YUDAEV. The inspection found that the "blowing" of the microphone capsule in the microtelephone handset of the apparatus turned out to be abnormal as a result of the fact that the capsule and the inner walls of the microphone cover were wet with the presence of water drops, which caused poor hearing.

In order to prevent such cases in the future, a device of a different design was replaced with a straight handset, which ensures less moisture ingress into the microphone. The subscriber's line appeared to be in a normal state. People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR L. BERIA GA RF. F. 9401 sch. Op. 2. D. 99. L. 386.  
Copy. Typescript.

**No.**

**325 Special message L.P. Beria and  
V.N. Merkulova I.V. Stalin on the eviction  
of the families of the leaders of  
the armed underground detachments  
from the Lithuanian SSR**

**09/29/1945**

No. 1138 / b

Secret

copy of the

Central Committee

of the All-Union Communist Party of

Bolsheviks - to Comrade I.V. STALIN At present, in the districts of the Lithuanian SSR, there are up to 300 families of gang leaders, members of underground organizations and active gang accomplices, whose property, in accordance with the decisions of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks of August 15 of this year, is no longer available. and UP of the plenum of the Central Committee of the

Communist Party (b) of Lithuania, confiscated. This category of persons, having no permanent place of residence, lives temporarily with their relatives and acquaintances and, as a rule, is engaged in the dissemination of various anti-Soviet fabrications among the population. We would consider it expedient to allow the organs of the

NKVD-NKGB to deport 300 families (up to 900 people) of gang leaders and members of the anti-Soviet underground from the borders of the Lithuanian SSR to the logging regions of the Molotov and Sverdlovsk regions.

The chairman of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks agrees with this proposal. Lithuania comrade. SUSLOV and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party

(b) of Lithuania comrade. SNECKUS.

We ask for

your consent. L.

BERIA V. MERKULOV GA RF. F. 9401 sch. Op. 2. D. 99. L. 398. Copy. Typescript.

**No. 326**

**Special message L.P. Berii I.V. Stalin on the  
restriction of the rights of a special meeting in  
connection with the end of the war with the application  
of the decision of the Central Committee of the  
All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks**

**10/01/1945**

No. 1141/b

Copy

Top secret of the Central

Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of

Bolsheviks to Comrade I.V. STALIN By a resolution of the State Defense Committee of November 17, 1941, in connection with the tense situation in the country, the Special Conference under the NKVD of the USSR was granted the right to issue a penalty up to execution.

In connection with the end of the war, the NKVD of the USSR considers it expedient to cancel the said decision of the State Defense Committee, leaving behind the Special Conference under the NKVD of the USSR, in accordance with the decision of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks of 1937, the right to apply a penalty of up to 8 years in prison with confiscation property where necessary.

While presenting the draft resolution of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of

Bolsheviks, I ask for your decision. People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR L.

BERIA Top secret RESOLUTION

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE ALL-UNION COMMUNIST  
PARTY (Bolsheviks) "\_\_\_" September 1945 No.

\_\_\_\_\_

Decree of the State Defense Committee No. 903ss of November 17, 1941 -  
cancel. Secretary of the Central Committee of  
the All-Union Communist Party of  
Bolsheviks I. STALIN GA RF. F. 9401 sch. Op. 2. D. 99. L. 400-401. Copy. Typescript.



**No. 327**

**Decree of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of  
Bolsheviks and the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR on the  
establishment of a commission on the fact of the accident of the cruiser "Kirov"**

**10/19/1945**

Strictly secret 55 -

Question of the People's Commissariat of

the Navy 1. To investigate all the circumstances and causes of the accident of the cruiser "Kirov" on October 17, appoint a Government Commission consisting of Marshal Govorov (Chairman), Head of the Main Naval Staff Kucherov, Secretary of the Leningrad Regional Committee Kuznetsov and Head of the SMERSH Directorate of the NKVMF Gladkov. 2. Commission immediately go to the

site and submit the first

report on his work in the Council of People's Commissars

by October 25. RGASPI. F. 17. Op. 162. D. 37. L. 154. Original. Typescript.

Protocol number 47.

**No.**

**328 Special message L.P. Berii  
I.V. Stalin about Polish citizens,  
in places of detention  
NKVD USSR**

**10/21/1945**

No. 1204/

b

Copy Top secret To

Comrade I.V. STALIN In

places of detention of the NKVD of the USSR there are 27,010 Polish citizens, Poles by nationality, who were arrested and interned in 1944-45. on the territory of Poland in order to clear the rear of the active Red Army. The NKVD of the USSR considers it possible

from the number of Polish citizens indicated above: to release and return to Poland

12,289 people arrested and convicted of minor criminal offenses, desertion from the army, and the rank and file of the Home Army; to leave in the NKVD camps for further detention

14,721 people of Polish citizens arrested for spying for the enemy, participation in sabotage and terrorist groups, participation in fascist organizations, as well as the command and command staff of the Home Army.

I ask for your instructions.

People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR L.

BERIA GA RF. F. 9401 sch. Op. 2. D. 100. L. 80. Copy. Typescript.

**No.**

**329 Cipher telegram L.P. Beria and G.M. Malenkova I.V. Stalin about the candidates for the leadership of the NKGB**

**10/31/1945**

1285

Sh Sov.

secret to Comrade

STALIN We present for your consideration the candidates for strengthening the

leadership of the NKGB. Ryasny V.S., who is currently working as the People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, can be named as the first candidate. Ryasnoy in the first two years of the war was the head of the NKGB of the Gorky region. From this job, in July 1943, he was nominated and appointed People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of Ukraine. Before the war, Ryasnoy was in operational work in the state security organs for 4 years, and was taken to KGB work from party work (secretary of the district committee of the Stalingrad region). We consider it possible to recommend Ryasny as First Deputy People's Commissar for State Security in order to approve him as People's

Commissar in 1-2 months. As other candidates for work as deputies of the People's Commissar of State Security, we consider it necessary to name the following most capable and proven security officers with experience in local regional work: Bogdanov N.K. - People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the Kazakh SSR, Zhuravlev M.I. - Head of the NKVD in Moscow and the Moscow Region, Gorlinsky V.D. - Commissioner of the NKVD and the NKGB for Estonia, and before that, head of the NKGB

department for the Krasnodar Territory. If you approve these candidatures, we will have a talk with the comrades

mentioned and present a draft decision. RGASPI. F. 558. Op. 11. D. 97. L. 136.

**No. 330**

**Resolution of the Politburo of the Central Committee of  
the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks on the  
organization of open trials**

**11/10/1945**

Strictly secret

107 - Question of the

NKVD Vyshinsky (convocation), Gorshenin, Rychkov, Golyakov, Kruglov, Kobulov and Abakumov, within five days, submit proposals for organizing and conducting open trials in the most important cases of former servicemen of the German army and German punitive bodies exposed in atrocities against Soviet citizens in the temporarily occupied territory of the Soviet Union. RGASPI. F. 17. Op. 162. D. 37. L. 157.

Original. Typescript. Minutes No. 47. The text

contains a typewritten notation about distribution: "The extracts were sent to t.t.

Molotov, Beria, Merkulov, Vyshinsky, Gorshenin, Rychkov, Golyakov, Kruglov, Kobulov, Abakumov.

**No.**

**331 Resolution of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks "on holding trials of former servicemen of the German army and German punitive detachments" [66]**

**11/21/1945**

Strictly secret 132

— On conducting trials of former servicemen of the German army and German punitive bodies in the cities: Leningrad, Smolensk, Bryansk, Velikiye Luki, Kiev, Nikolaev, Minsk and Riga.

2. Hear all cases in open court sessions of Military Tribunals. 3. The management of the

organization, preparation and conduct of trials shall be entrusted to the Commission consisting of: vol. Vyshinsky (chairman), Rychkov (deputy chairman), Golyakov, Kruglov, Abakumov, Afanasyev (Ch. Military Prok.).

4. To oblige the NKVD (comrade Kruglov), the NKGB (comrade Kobulov), the Main Directorate of SMERSH (comrade Abakumov), the Prosecutor's Office of the USSR (comrade Gorshenin) to conduct a preliminary investigation and prepare investigative materials within the time limits that ensure the start of consideration specified in paragraph 1 cases in court no later than December 15 of this year.

5. To oblige the NKJ of the USSR (comrade Rychkov) and the Supreme Court of the USSR (comrade Golyakov) to ensure the appropriate composition of the members of the court assigned to consider all the above cases, as well as the necessary number of defenders.

Oblige the USSR Prosecutor's Office (comrade Gorshenin) to allocate the necessary number of prosecutors to participate in these trials as prosecutors.

6. To oblige the secretaries of the respective Central Committees of the Communist Party of Bolsheviks of the Union republics and regional committees to provide the necessary assistance in organizing and conducting the open trials mentioned above.

7. Systematically cover the course of trials in the local press and brief coverage in the national press.

8. With respect to all the accused found guilty of committing atrocities, apply the Decree of April 19, 1943 (on the application to fascist villains convicted of murdering and torturing the Soviet civilian population and captured Red Army soldiers, the death penalty by hanging).

RGASPI. F. 17. Op. 162. D. 37. L. 159-160. Script.  
Typescript.

Protocol number 47.

# No. 332 Letter B.Z. Kobulova I.V. Stalin

**12/01/1945**

Moscow

Dear Comrade Stalin!

November 30 this year Comrade Beria and Comrade Malenkov announced to me that I had been relieved of my duties as First Deputy People's Commissar of State Security of the USSR and that I was being placed at the disposal of the Central Committee of the All-

Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. For 24 years I worked continuously in the bodies of the Cheka-GPU-NKVD, where I was sent for mobilization after a year of service in the Red Army; of them - 17 years in Georgia and 7 years in Moscow.

During this time, I had to work actively and directly participate in the defeat of Georgian Menshevism, the Trotskyists, the Rights, the Dashnaks and many other anti-Soviet parties and organizations of Georgia and Transcaucasia known to you.

In 1936-1938, when I was the head of the secret political department, and then deputy people's commissar of internal affairs of the Georgian SSR, it fell to my lot to carry out the work of decisively defeating and destroying the enemies of the party of Lenin-Stalin and the Soviet state.

Since 1938, being transferred by the decision of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks to leading work in Moscow, I, together with other comrades, carried out the instructions of the party and government to ensure the state security of our Motherland. Of the

four years of the Great Patriotic War, I had to spend about two years on business trips in various regions of the Soviet Union, performing tasks to clear the rear of the Active Red Army from enemy espionage and sabotage agents, gangs and other enemy elements. I understand that there are many shortcomings in our work and that a lot of

work still needs to be done to improve the protection of state security.

Having devoted myself entirely to my work, I was constantly guided by the fact that, in the Bolshevik way, to carry out your instructions and the tasks of the party

as best as possible. In connection with the fact that I have been released from work in the People's Commissariat of State Security, I want to tell you, dear Comrade Stalin, that I will continue to work, no matter what business you entrust to me, with the same active and devoted work as during the past 25 years of my conscious life.

I will justify your trust. Yours

B. KOBULOV

RGASPI. F. 558. Op. 11. D. 182. L. 91. Original. Manuscript.



**No.**

**333 Special message by S.N. Kruglova  
I.V. Stalin, V.M. Molotov, L.P. Beria about  
the fire in the premises of the foreign  
department of Glavlit and the  
explosion at the base of Glavneftesnab**

**12/24/1945**

No. 1404/

b

Copy of Sov.

secret to Comrade

STALIN I.V. To Comrade

V.M. MOLOTOV

Comrade L.P. BERIA December 22 this year at 2305 hours in the premises of the Foreign Department of Glavlit, located in the building of the Moscow Post Office, from Chistye Prudy, an employee of the expedition of the All-Union Association "International Book" of the People's Commissariat of Foreign Trade of the USSR KHOKHLOVOY E.F. fire was discovered. Employees of the departmental fire brigade of the Post Office, called to the place of fire, did not inform the fire brigade of the city and tried to put out the fire on their own. At 11:30 p.m., a fire signal was received from the Post Office to the central control room of the city's fire department. By the time the fire brigade arrived, the fire had already spread to the the Foreign Department premises of Glavlit, an association book" - of the All-Union International Narkomvneshtorg and military censorship of the

NKGB Directorate of the Moscow Region. By the measures taken, the spread of fire to other premises of the Moscow Post Office was suspended, and at 01:45 on December 23, the fire was localized.

When extinguishing the fire, 26 fire pumps and 11 auxiliary machines (mechanical ladders, gas and smoke protection machines, etc.) worked. As a result of a fire in

the building of the Moscow Post Office, 14 rooms.

Fire destroyed the property of the expedition of the All-Union Association "International Book" of the People's Commissariat for Foreign Trade of the USSR and the Foreign Department of Glavlit; up to 15 bags of registered mail (books, parcels, magazines), about 15 bags of ordinary mail from abroad and 3 bags of parcels from Poland were destroyed. All valuables of the Moscow Post Office were not affected. From the morning

of December 23, the Moscow Post Office continued to normally serve the population with all types of postal and telegraph operations.

The technical expert commission believes that the fire arose as a result of a violation of fire regulations - the use of temporary stoves and electric heaters. An investigation is underway. On December 23 at 17

o'clock at the base of

Glavneftesnab (Leninskaya Sloboda, Proletarsky district of Moscow) an explosion occurred on the oil barge No. 907 of the Moscow-Oka River Shipping Department. The explosion occurred while pumping fuel oil from the oil depot tanks to the barge. For pumping into the barge, the fuel oil was heated to a temperature of +50°C. As a result of the explosion, fuel oil in an amount of up to 450 tons ignited and

spilled along the Moscow River at a distance of up to 300 meters. The resulting fire created a direct threat to four tanks filled with

kerosene, oil and fuel oil standing on the shore. 25 auto-pumps and 6 tanks for extinguishing the fire with special foam took part in extinguishing the fire. The efforts of

the fire brigade succeeded at 22:45 on December 23

eliminate the fire and protect the storage tank from fire.

During the explosion, the barge skipper DULOV ME, his wife and three children were on the barge. DULOV and three children died, and his wife was thrown onto a nearby barge by the force of the explosion and is currently in the hospital.

A special technical expert commission has been set up to  
ascertaining the causes of the  
explosion. An investigation  
is underway. Deputy People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the  
USSR S.

KRUGLOV GA RF. F. 9401 sch. Op. 2. D. 102. L. 393-395. Copy.  
Typescript.

**No.**

**334 Special message by V.N. Merkulov  
and S.N. Kruglova I.V. Stalin, V.M.  
Molotov, L.P. Beria, G.M.**

**Malenkov about the increased activity of the unde**

*01/10/1946*

No. 174/m/68/k

Sov. secret

Council of People's

Commissars of the USSR -

Comrade STALIN I.V. Comrade V.M.

MOLOTOV Comrade BERIA

L.P. Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party

of Bolsheviks - to Comrade MALENKOV G.M. According to the NKVD-NKGB of the

Lithuanian SSR, in connection with the preparations for the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the activity of the anti-Soviet nationalist underground.

During December 1945, the following terrorist attacks took place against members of election commissions and rural party-Soviet activists. On December 15, 1945, in the Siauliai district, a nationalist

bandit group took into the forest and shot a member of the District Electoral Commission - MITUZAS Yu. As a result of the organized persecution of a bandit group that committed a terrorist act against MITUZAS, 5 bandits were killed, 3 light machine guns, a pistol and 600 live cartridges were confiscated. The traitor TARAUSKAS has

been arrested.

On December 16, 1945, in the Veisei volost of the Lazdiyai district, a bandit group of nationalists killed the chairman of the precinct election commission, a peasant-new settler Levulis V.

During the liquidation of the bandit group, 2 bandits were killed, one was captured

and arrested. On December 17, 1945, in Rokiškis county, a group of armed bandits attacked the house of the chairman of the precinct election commission - GIKIALIS M. GIKIALIS fired back from the gunmen who attacked him, but was killed. The bandits burned the house and property of GIKYALIS. As a result of the measures taken, 3 bandits

were killed from the gang that attacked GYKYALIS. On December 20, 1945, in the Tauyanskaya volost of the Ukmergė

district, a nationalist bandit group killed a member of the precinct election commission - the chairman of the village council GABRILAVICJUS Yu.

In the same volost, bandits took the director of the Tauyan progymnasium, NACHUNAS KP, into the forest, who had been elected chairman of the precinct election commission shortly before. His fate is not yet clarified.

To eliminate the gang, an operational-military group.

In Silutsky, Siauliai, Kedainiai and other counties, facts of attempts by the nationalist underground to paralyze preparations for the elections by threatening reprisals against Soviet party activists participating in the election campaign were recorded. On December 12, 1945, in the village of Gnibokaya, Shilutsky district,

a nationalist bandit group captured the secretary of the village council of SHUT and two Komsomol women who had arrived in the village to prepare an election meeting. The bandits, threatening to kill them, suggested that the agitators leave the village immediately. By the measures taken, the bandit group was liquidated. Arrested 6

Human.

On December 22, 1945, in the Luoka volost, Siauliai district, a group of bandits came to the house of a member of the election commission, VENCKUS Yu., and under threat of execution demanded that he refuse to participate in the election commission.

Measures have been taken to eliminate the bandit group. In December 1945, bandits appeared twice in the villages of Pvalyuki and Yuzhkantsy, Shat volost, Kedainiai district, and, threatening

massacre, demanded from the peasants that they did not attend talks on the study of the Soviet Constitution and the regulation on elections. After that, not a single inhabitant of these villages appeared at the talks scheduled for November 23 and December 5, 1945.

Illegal groups of nationalist organizations "Union of Lithuanian Partisans" and "Lithuanian Liberation Army" distribute anti-Soviet leaflets calling on the population to disrupt the preparations for the elections, boycott the elections and launch an armed struggle against the Soviet authorities. In December 1945, a group of members of the Union of Lithuanian

Partisans was liquidated in Alytus County, distributing the anti-Soviet printed newspaper *Laisvės Varpas* (Freedom Bell), in which articles were placed calling for a boycott of elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. One of the articles in this newspaper stated: "The Bolsheviks are diligently preparing for the elections to the Supreme Soviet.

By expanding their agitation not only in the cities, but also in the villages, they are trying to prove to the people that these elections are the most democratic in the world. Many in 1940 voted because they were not oriented in the political situation. Today the situation is different. We perfectly understand the intentions of the Soviet government towards Lithuania. We clearly feel the imposed slavery, but we will not be slaves. We must fight stronger, unanimously, hand in hand, against Bolshevism. Cities, towns, villages - all unanimously, without any fear and firmly must say to the Bolsheviks: "No, we will not vote. The time has come when we can all refuse to comply with the laws imposed on us. Less fear, more unanimity, and the Bolsheviks will feel the strength of our motherland."

During the liquidation of the group that offered armed resistance, 4 of its members were killed, 5 were arrested, and 200 copies of the newspaper *Laisvės Varpas*

were confiscated. In the same county, on behalf of the "Lithuanian partisans", the following anti-Soviet leaflet:

"The Bolsheviks are preparing for elections to their Sejm — the Supreme Soviet. If the Communists manage to force the Lithuanians to vote, they will boast to the whole world that the Lithuanians like the Bolshevik system. The Bolsheviks make different threats,

in order to drive Lithuanians to the polls as much as possible. Shame and eternal damnation on that Lithuanian who, frightened by the Bolshevik threats, will vote for them. Remember that by voting, you join the ranks of Lithuania's traitors. And to the traitors of the country - a clear and definite retribution - a rope around the neck. Employees, teachers, students, do not agitate for the Bolsheviks, do not draw up voter lists, refuse to participate in election commissions. Close the doors to the Bolshevik agitators."

The necessary measures to search for the authors and distributors of the leaflets have

been taken. In total, 5 nationalist groups were liquidated in Alytus County in December 1945, which organizedly opposed the pre-election events. At the same time, 49 people, members of these groups, were killed, 62 people were arrested, more than 500 copies of anti-Soviet leaflets and newspapers, 3 machine guns and 53 rifles were confiscated.

On December 16, 1945, in the village of Vasilishki, Kedainiai County, an anti-Soviet leaflet was pasted on a telephone pole with an appeal from the nationalist organization "Lithuanian Liberation Army" to "Lithuanian brothers". "The Bolshevik newspapers have

long been trumpeting about February 1946, about the "most democratic in the world" elections scheduled for that time. This election will be the same comedy and mockery of basic human rights as it was in 1940. The Bolsheviks again want to fetter the will of the people, again they want to show the whole world that supposedly Lithuania wants the Bolshevik system. Lithuanian brothers, who do not want to be eternal slaves, do not take part in the voting." Measures have

been taken to search for the authors of the leaflet. In December 1945, in the city of Kaunas, at an election meeting of workers and employees of the Lepsna match factory, anti-Soviet speeches by the nationalists KHODACHINKAS and SPIGODSKENE were allowed. The patriotic speech of the worker BLAZHEVICHUS was met with whistles and shouts. KHODACHINKAS and SHPIGODSKENE are arrested.

In recent days, nationalist elements have begun to spread rumors that the elections in Lithuania will be held under the control of England and America, in connection with which nationalist propaganda calls on all "honest Lithuanians" to increase the boycott

elections to "show the whole world that we do not want to live under the rule of the Bolsheviks."

As a result of the hostile activity of the nationalist underground, there are facts of attempts by the population to evade participation in election campaigns. In Siauliai district, in the town of

Klovany, Pokroisky volost, at a general meeting on the issue of nominating candidates for members of the precinct election commission, out of 52 people present, 38 women refused to vote, citing the fact that if they vote, their husbands will kick them out of the house.

At a meeting for the election of members of the election commission in the village of Kroniki, Simnovskaya volost, before voting for candidates for members of the election commission, the majority of those present tried to leave the meeting. The Central Committee of the CP(b) of

Lithuania has been informed of all the above facts of anti-Soviet manifestations. To intensify the

fight against the anti-Soviet nationalist underground in Lithuania, as already reported by our No. for a period of 3 months, 400 operatives of the NKGB. At the same time, the NKGB-NKVD of the USSR sent 980 operatives of the NKGB-NKVD to Lithuania to staff the bodies of the NKGB-NKVD in

the additionally organized 116 volost operational points of the NKGB and 97 volost departments of the NKVD.

In addition, two regiments of internal troops of the NKVD were additionally allocated through the NKVD to strengthen the fight against banditry, and thus the number of troops in Lithuania was brought up to 10,000 people.

The organs of the NKGB-NKVD of the Lithuanian SSR were given special instructions to intensify intelligence and operational work in connection with the preparations for the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. V.

MERKULOV

S. KRUGLOV GA RF. F. 9401 sch. Op. 2. D. 134. L. 16-21. Copy. Typescript.



**No.**  
**335 Special message by S.N.**  
**Kruglova I.V. Stalin on the work of the**  
**operational groups of the NKVD in Germany**

**01/31/1946**

No. 735 / m /

333 / k Top secret to  
Comrade I.V. STALIN On

the territory of Germany occupied by the Red Army, Chekist work is currently being carried out by the operational groups of the NKVD under the leadership of the commissioner of the NKVD of the USSR Comrade. SEROVA.

As part of the operational groups of the NKVD, there are 2230 employees of the organs and troops of the NKVD and 399 operational

employees of the NKGB. The NKGB of the USSR has in Berlin only a small operational group of 35 people, which is engaged exclusively in intelligence work. This

situation in practice has led to the fact that the NKVD of the USSR largely has to deal with issues directly related to the competence of the organs of the NKGB of the USSR (development, arrests and investigation of the cases of spies and saboteurs, the deployment of agents to the zones of occupation of the allies with reconnaissance missions, the search for agents of former intelligence agencies of Germany, the development of emigrants, etc.). In order

to more clearly distinguish between the functions of the NKVD and The NKGB in Germany consider it expedient:

1. Commissioner of the NKVD of the USSR comrade. Serov to appoint concurrently also authorized by the NKGB of the USSR.
2. Organize work within the operational groups of the NKVD-NKGB on the territory of Germany in such a way that each operational group

conducted work in accordance with the tasks of both the NKVD of the USSR and the NKGB of the

USSR. We ask for your instructions.

V. MERKULOV, S.

KRUGLOV GA

RF. F. 9401 sch. Op. 2. D. 134. L. 231-232. Copy.  
Typescript.

**No.**

**336 Special message by S.N.  
Kruglova I.V. Stalin, V.M. Molotov,  
L.P. Beria, G.M. Malenkov about  
special camps in the British zone of occupation**

**02/13/1946**

No.

400 / To Comrade STALIN

I.V. To Comrade V.M.

MOLOTOV Comrade

BERIA L.P. To Comrade

MALENKOV G.M. At the same time, I present the message of

Comrade. Serov about the existence of special camps in the British zone of occupation of Germany, where the British send Soviet citizens who do not want to

return to the Soviet Union. People's Commissar  
of Internal

Affairs of the USSR (S. KRUGLOV) Moscow,

NKVD of the USSR to Comrade KRUGLOV we received intelligence information that in the British zone of Berlin, in the Spandau region, there is a transit camp secret by the British for Russians, Ukrainians and Poles. All those who

do not want to return to the Soviet Union turn to the administration of this camp, after which they are allegedly sent to the British zone of occupation. In order to verify

this data, we sent agent "Danilov" with a partner - agent "Shura" to verify this data. "Danilov" and "Shura" developed a corresponding legend about their behavior among the British.

"Danilov" and "Shura" came to the camp administration and on the third day received permission to enter the English zone. At the same time, they were given entry permit No. 129, which was addressed to

Chief of the British Mountain Zone. Hanover. The permission was signed by the GMIST, the title is not indicated. After receiving this document, we managed to conduct a turnout with "Danilov" and "Shura", which were proposed to follow along with the repatriates sent to Hanover (the British zone of occupation), and then return to our zone. January 10 this year

in Berlin, "Danilov" and "Shura" were brought by English cars to the railway station and loaded into a train, in which there were 27 wagons of 35 people each. Before landing, the English captain and the German policeman checked the documents. Upon arrival in Hanover, "Danilov" and "Shura" were placed in camp No. 35, which is stationed in a suburb of Hanover called "Stekep". Up to 5,000 repatriates were held in this camp. In Hannover "Danilov" and "Shura" were only one day, and due to the overload of the

camp, they were sent to another camp in the city of Munster - 150 kilometers west of Hanover. In this camp, "Danilov" and "Shura" were separately summoned for questioning. Interrogated by the head of the camp police, a Ukrainian by nationality, BASHKEVICH. As camp inmates told about him, he himself is Ukrainian, but lives in Canada. When registering, BASHKEVICH, who filled out the questionnaire for "Danilov" and "Shura", stated that they should be registered under fictitious surnames, since, under the terms of the agreement with the Russians, the British did not have the right to support Soviet citizens. The translator, also a Ukrainian, recommended to Danilov and Shura that they call themselves natives of the territory that belonged to Poland until 1939. After registration, "Danilov" and "Shura" were given passports and placed in barracks. Up to 2500 repatriates were kept in the camp.

The majority in the camp are residents of the western regions of Ukraine who served in the German army or with the "Vlasovites", as well as many Crimean Tatars, Kalmyks and Armenians who also served in the German

army. The head of the camp is a Ukrainian Yatskevich, 50 years old, a professor of medicine, originally from Western Ukraine, who emigrated to Canada in 1939, and is now brought by the British to work in the camp.

The head of the camp police is BASHKEVICH, according to "Danilov" and "Shura", and the entire administration of the camp consists of Ukrainians, but is controlled by the British through a representative of UNRRA by the captain of the British army, who often visits the camp.

Some of the campers are employed in logging, but most doing nothing.

The campers receive daily 350 grams of bread, 35 grams of sugar, 25 grams of fat, a meat lunch, morning and evening coffee, and an additional 75 grams on Saturdays. chocolate, 25 gr. sweets, a can of condensed milk, 125 gr. egg powder and 75 gr. fish.

Anti-Soviet propaganda is carried out daily in the camp. Portraits of Petlyura and Hetman Skoropadsky hang in the clubhouse and camp office. From Belgium

comes the newspaper "Ukrainian sheets". There is also propaganda about the upcoming war between England and Turkey. against the Soviet Union.

There are 4 radio receivers in the camp. Every day at one in the morning, listening to special radio broadcasts of Bandera, who is allegedly in the Carpathians and preparing an army there, is organized.

There is a theater group in the camp, where anti-Soviet, nationalist plays. On January

23, a rally in memory of the "fallen fighters against Bolshevism" was held in the camp. The rally was attended by a UNRRA representative.

There are sentiments among the campers that they will be taken to Canada by the British in the near future. After

a short stay in the Danilov camp, having chosen a good moment, he left the camp. A few days later he returned to our zone. The Shura agent also returned. "Danilov" and "Shura", being separately interviewed, showed

the same about the situation in the camp.

"Danilov" brought with him 2 documents, one of which is a refugee registration sheet with the seal of the assembly point in Braunschweig, the other is a certificate in Ukrainian with the stamp "Ukrainian camp, Hannover", issued to "Danilov" and "Shura" in that they came to their camp from the Russian zone of occupation. The certificate was signed by the chief of police of the Hannover camp.

According to our inquiries, nothing is known about this in the repatriation department under the group of troops in Germany, but in general, according to Major General SKRYNNIK, who is a representative from the repatriation department and is located in the English zone, the British do not enter such camps of our representatives they let them in, believing that the repatriated people held in the camp are not Soviet citizens.

In this regard, we will organize regular coverage of the situation in the camp in the English zone. SEROV GA RF. F. 9401 sch. Op.

2. D. 134.

L. 265-268. Copy.

Typescript.

**No.**

**337 Special message by S.N.**

**Kruglova I.V. Stalin, V.M. Molotov,**

**L.P. Beria, G.M. Malenkov on the results**

**of the fight against the armed**

**underground in Ukraine, Belarus and the Baltic r**

**03/11/1946** No.

860 / k Copy

to

Comrade STALIN I.V. Comrade V.M.

MOLOTOV Comrade BERIA L.P. Comrade

MALENKOV G.M. The NKVD of

the Ukrainian, Belorussian, Lithuanian,

Latvian and Estonian SSR reports the following data on the results of the fight against banditry and

bandit manifestations for February of this year. Ukrainian SSR During the specified period, the NKVD bodies

in the western regions of the Ukrainian SSR as a result of Chekist-military

operations: members of

gang accomplices and bandits were liquidated 8564

anti-Soviet

underground,

of them:

killed - 2168 detained

- 5490 surrendered - 906

detained and surrendered deserters and

evaders from service in the Red Army - 2605 Confiscated from

bandits and members of the anti-Soviet underground: mortars - 5, machine guns -

164, anti-tank rifles - 4, machine guns - 825, rifles - 1565, revolvers and pistols - 409, grenades - 1238,

mines and shells - 540, cartridges - 276,757, radio transmitters - 3, radio receivers - 7, typewriters - 17, printing presses - 20.

To the most important operations to eliminate the anti-Soviet The nationalist underground and its armed gangs include:

On February 1, in Lvov, the following were arrested: a member of the headquarters of the UPA military district - "Bug-2", a former military assistant of the Lviv city wire of the OUN - V.S. Khardik, his adjutant BAKOSH N.A., STARZHE L.N. and LUBINYAK

M.O. An investigation is underway. On February 2, in the villages of Doroklichem and Golitsa, Strelkovskiy district, Drohobych region, an operational-troop group of the RO NKVD detained 16 members of the OUN women's network, including the stanitsa

POTOCHNYAK. An investigation is underway. On February 6-7, in the area of Dubinsky farms of the Derazhnyansky district of the Rivne region, a Chekist-military operation was carried out to eliminate the gang of the leader "Alder".

22 bandits killed. Among the dead were identified: bandleader "Alder", swarm "Oak" and "Cherry".

Seized: 5 light machine guns, 3 machine guns, 10 rifles, 40 grenades and 1,500 rounds of

ammunition. On February 16-17, near the village of Zalezhye, Rokitnovsky district, Rivne region, a Chekist-military group of the NKVD RO killed 7 and detained 5 bandits during the operation. Among those killed were identified: the deputy commander of the northern group of the UPA "Kary", a nurse of the district wire of the OUN "Zirka" and 5 bandits from the personal guards of "Kary". Among the

detainees: an assistant to the hundredth UPA for combat training "Yagoda", the stanitsa OUN and 2 gospodarchikh stanitsa OUN.

Seized: 2 machine guns, 5 rifles, a revolver, 2 grenades and 240 rounds of

ammunition. On February 17, on the Omelno farm of the Kolkovsky district of the Volyn region, the Chekist-military group of the UNKVD carried out an operation to eliminate the remnants of the UPA bandit group, which was guarding the deputy regional conductor of the so-called. "North-Western Ukrainian Lands" - "Aeneas".



As a result of the battle, 4 bandits were killed, including the deputy conductor of the OUN - "Eney". On

February 19, in the villages of Pereryv and Shchukoy, the Kolomiysky district of the Stanislav region, as a result of a Chekist-military operation, the following were killed: the district referent of the SB "Yank", the district referent of the OUN for propaganda "Sokol", the subdistrict referent for propaganda "Rostislav" and 2 stanitsa. The district commandant of the Security Service, nicknamed "Cherny", was detained.

Seized: mortar, 4 machine guns, 4 pistols, 6 grenades and 100 rounds of ammunition. From February 18 to February 24, in the Black Forest on the territory of the Nereginsky district of the Stanislav region, a Chekist-military operation was carried out to eliminate the gang of smokers "Chernota". During the operation, 75 bandits were killed and 2 were detained. Among the dead, the commander of the UPA "Rezun" group and the political educator of this group "Bayan" were identified. "Rezun" obeyed the kurens of the UPA: "Prut", "Black" and "Black". "Rezun" is the author of the gangster textbook "How to defeat the enemy." In February this year. on the territory

of the western regions of the Ukrainian Republic, 116 bandit manifestations were registered, as a result of which:

	Убито	Ранено	Уведено
сотрудников НКВД-НКГБ	5	1	1
личного состава войск НКВД и Красной Армии	9	4	1
бойцов истребительных батальонов	2	-	-
местных граждан	4	1	6
в центральных районах РСФСР	29	-	4

The most important bandit manifestations include:

On February 1, in the village of Safezhanka, Kamensko-Bugsky district, Lviv region, 2 state farm sheds with fodder and agricultural equipment were burned. The

measures taken by the NKVD RO detained 19 participants in the sabotage - workers of the same state farm: MIKHALCHUK, SHIROCHKO, KUTSY and other.

The investigation established that the detainees had links with the bandits, who instructed them to set fire to the state farm and carry out a number of tasks to disrupt the elections to the Supreme

Soviet of the USSR. On the night of February 3, up to 100 anti-Soviet leaflets directed against the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR were found and

confiscated on the streets of Lvov. On February 4, a gang attacked an oil field located 4 kilometers from the regional center Kalush, Stanislav region.

The bandits set fire to the blacksmith and locksmith workshops at borehole No. 30, disabled the steam heating stoker and, taking 50 meters of the drive belt, disappeared.

On February 7, in the area of the town of Holoniv, Radekhovsky district, Lviv region, a gang of 30 people attacked an operational-military group of 6 people. Bandits killed: the head of the secretariat of the GUBB NKVD of the USSR - Lieutenant Colonel KRYZHANOVSKY, the head of the headquarters of the 111th border detachment, Major VOLOSENKO, the senior detective of the Radekhovsky RO NKVD ml. lieutenant MARKOV, sergeant KRISHTAL and soldier RAJANOV and the wounded sergeant CHURKIN was taken away.

On the night of February 9, in the village of Glinovtsy, Zolotnyakovsky district, Ternopil region, bandits captured and took away the chairman of the village council and 3 members of the precinct election commission for elections to the Supreme

Soviet of the USSR. On February 9, a gang of 35 people, dressed in the uniform of the Red Army, attacked the Dobrosin station of the Lvov railway. The bandits dispersed the station workers, smashed the iron apparatus, destroyed official documents, election posters, pasted up anti-Soviet leaflets, cut down 5 railway communication poles and took telephone sets with them.

On February 10, a Red Army garrison consisting of 12 people guarding a polling station in the village of Vasyutino, Vukachevsky district, Stanislav region, was attacked by a gang of up to 30 Human.

Bandits at close range fired from 3 light machine guns, rifles and machine guns.

In a shootout that lasted about 30 minutes, wounded authorized by the Regional Committee of the Communist Party (b) U - ZAYTSEV.

From February 11 to February 28, only 7 gang manifestations were registered in the territory of the western regions, mainly the murder of local residents.

Byelorussian SSR

On the territory of the western regions of Belarus by the NKVD in February as a result of Chekist-troop operations:

Killed:

members of anti-Soviet nationalist organizations - 2 bandits - 8

Detained:

members

of anti-Soviet nationalist organizations - 46 bandits - 71 gang

accomplices -

30 German henchmen

and accomplices of the enemy - 65 deserters and

evaders from service in the Red Army - 5 2 bandits turned

themselves in confession. From

the bandits and members of the anti-Soviet underground seized:

machine guns - 4, machine guns - 12, rifles - 33, pistols - 11, grenades - 17, cartridges - 1703.

From February 1 to 6, on the territory of the Lida and Radun districts of the Grodno region, 6 participants of the Talfunskaya dance of the "Home Army" were detained and the commandant of the dance -

GUSHO was killed. Seized: 4 rifles, 1 revolver

and 45 rounds of ammunition. From February 12 to 18, on the territory of the Miory district of the Polotsk region, as a result of the operation to eliminate the ROTOKOL bandit group, 2 bandits were killed, including the deputy leader of the bandit group - Major of the German army SCHMIDT, and 3 bandits were detained, including the leader of the ROTOKOL bandit group and 9 gang accomplices.

Seized: 1 machine gun, 2 machine guns, 2 pistols and 6 grenades. February 18-19 on the territory of the Voronovsky district of the Grodno region, 8 bandits of the Gudovskaya plyacuvka of the "Krayeva Army" were detained.

On February 23, the commandant, his deputy and 2 bandits of the Zygmundiyskaya Plyatsuvka of the Home Army were detained on the territory of the Ilyevsky district of the Molodechno region. In February, on the territory

of the western regions of the Byelorussian SSR  
12 gang manifestations were registered, as a result of which:

	Убито	Ранено
сотрудников НКВД	-	1
Совпартактива	1	-
местных жителей	13	5

On the night of February 3, in the Loshkitsky district of the Polotsk region, unknown bandits robbed the Molotov collective farm. The bandits seized 2 tons of grain and several heads of cattle.

On February 8, at 22:00 in the village of Ogorodniki, Lida district, Grodno region, a bandit group of up to 10 people broke into the premises of the polling station, where they smashed windows, broke cabins, tore off portraits and disappeared.

On February 18, in the vicinity of the village of Novelski, Lida district, Grodno region, bandits killed the representative of the Central Committee of the CP (b) B for elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR in the Lida district - MAKSIMENKO. In the case of the

murder of MAKSIMENKO, a resident of the village of Ogorodniki was arrested - RAS.

Lithuanian SSR

The bodies of the NKVD of the Lithuanian SSR as a result of the conducted in February of this year. Chekist-military operations:

Bandits killed - 241

Detained:

members of anti-Soviet nationalist organizations -

522

bandits - 708

gang accomplices - 658  
different anti-Soviet elements - 409 They  
confessed: bandits -  
106 deserters  
and evaders from service in the Red Army - 26 - 197, cartridges -  
34,636, radio transmitters - 2, typewriters and other duplicating machines  
- 6. The most important Chekist-military operations to eliminate the anti-Soviet  
nationalist underground and its

armed gangs is: On February

1, in the village of Gintayniki, Kaunas district, a gang of 12 people was  
liquidated, hiding in the house of Bernardas, a bandit accomplice of  
ZUKAUSKAS. In the ensuing skirmish, 7 bandits were killed and 5 were  
captured. Among the dead, the leader of the gang ZUKAUSKAS Antanas  
was identified.

Seized: 2 machine guns, 6 rifles, 8 grenades and 3,000 rounds  
of ammunition. On February 6, in the town of Preny, Marijampole district,  
an anti-Soviet nationalist youth organization consisting of students from the  
Prensky gymnasium was opened and liquidated.

On the day of the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the members of the organization  
prepared to blow up a number of premises of polling stations.

In total, 33 students of the Prenskaya gymnasium were arrested in  
connection with the case of the youth nationalist organization. During the  
arrest, 10 anti-tank

mines were seized. Investigation and operation to eliminate the remaining participants  
organization continues. On

February 13, in the area of the forest "Ozhogiai" of the Panevezys  
district, the headquarters of the leader of the gang formations of the German  
paratrooper "Petraitis", operating in the Panevezys district, was liquidated.

As a result of the operation, 7 bandits were killed and 2 were captured.  
Among the dead, the head of the Petraitis bandit formations, YAZOKAS  
Vlades, born in 1912, the son of a landowner, lieutenant of the former  
Lithuanian army, and his adjutant, the paratrooper Shlyakos, were identified.

Seized: 1 machine gun, 3 submachine guns, 6 rifles, 7 grenades and 1,000 rounds of  
ammunition.

On February 15, in the Rogovsky forest of the Panevezys district, as a result of a Chekist-military operation to eliminate the gang of the German paratrooper "Blok", 19 bandits were killed and 4 were captured.

Confiscated from the bandits: 2 submachine guns, 19 rifles and pistols, 8 grenades and 1,000

rounds of ammunition. On February 19, in the Peasant Forest of the Mitavsky district of the Latvian SSR, as a result of a KGB military operation, the headquarters of a bandit group that committed bandit manifestations on the territory of the Lithuanian SSR was liquidated. Killed 5 and captured 1 bandit.

In two bunkers specially equipped for housing, the following were confiscated: 2 machine guns, 3 submachine guns, 8 rifles, 23 grenades, over 2,000 rounds of ammunition, a walkie-talkie, a shapirograph, a typewriter, a large number of stencils and a

number of documents. In February, 184 gang manifestations were registered on the territory of the republic, as a result of which:

	Убито	Ранено	Уведено
сотрудников НКВД-НКГБ	-	4	-
личного состава войск НКВД и Красной Армии	5	4	-
бойцов истребительных батальонов	19	5	-
местных граждан	20	10	8
в центральных районах РСФСР	83	11	2

The most important bandit manifestations include: on February

1, 3 kilometers from the volost center of Prena, Marijampole district, a bandit group of 13 people stopped a car of the guards sapper brigade following the road. The bandits disarmed 5 servicemen and killed a local resident who was riding in this car.

After some time, a car belonging to the Marijampolė county executive committee drove up to the scene of the incident, in which there were election documents. The bandits burned the car and fled.

On February 1, in the vicinity of the village of Varakishki, Puzhalotsky volost, Panevezys uyezd, bandits from an ambush killed a member of the volost land commission ORLAUSKAS Stasis and wounded the deputy chairman of the general store and two soldiers of the extermination battalion.

On the night of February 9, in all directions from the city of Alytus, except for the Daugai, Olav and Balverzhishki, the bandits disrupted telephone and telegraph

communications. With the measures taken, the connection was restored. On the night of February 9, bandits cut down 30 telephone poles and cut wires in the section between the volost centers of Prenu and Volbergishki in Laadia Uyezd.

With the measures taken, the connection was restored. On February 10, in the Gudelyussky volost, Marijampolsky district, bandits fired at the members of the polling station, who were walking around the voters with a mobile ballot box. As a result of the shelling, the instructor of the Marijampolsky Ukom of the party BUKHANOV and ml. lieutenant Yakovenko.

On the night of February 26, in the village of Krepeli, Antaleitis volost, Zarasai district, bandits killed the wife and three children of a soldier of the extermination battalion SOBAKOV. SOBAKOV's house and outbuildings were burned down.

On the night of February 26, in the village of Bashenkishki, Dokshtovskaya volost, Zarasai district, a local resident of BRAZULIS Albertas, demobilized from the Red Army, was cut off by bandits of his right hand and 2 fingers of his left hand. Latvian

SSR By the

NKVD bodies of the Latvian SSR as a result of the Chekist-troop operations carried out in February of this year:

Bandits killed - 43

Detained:

members of anti-Soviet nationalist organizations - 19 bandits - 43 gang accomplices -

45 deserters and

evaders from service in the Red Army - 15 German proteges and accomplices of the enemy - 15 Pled guilty: bandits -

44

deserters and evaders from service in the Red Army - 33 German henchmen and accomplices of the enemy - 5 The following were confiscated from bandits and members of the anti-Soviet underground: machine guns - 19, machine guns - 55, rifles - 88, pistols - 25, grenades - 187, cartridges - 19,574, explosives - 105 kg.

On February 2, in the Kurmenskaya volost, Bauska district, during the liquidation of the SPYPRAYSA gang of 15 people, 5 bandits were killed and 2 were

wounded. Captured: 3 machine guns, 10 rifles, 2 assault rifles, pistol, 4000 ammo, 100 grenades, 2 boxes of tola.

On February 9, in the area of the town of Jersiki, Livonian Volost, Daugavpils County, an operational-military group killed 3 bandits and captured the chief of staff of the "2nd bandit division", he is also the general secretary of the Association of Fatherland Defenders (Partisans) of Latvia - Janis ZELCHANS. Using the testimony

of ZELCHANS, on February 27, a Chekist-military operation was carried out in the Saikava volost of the Madonsky district, as a result of which the following were killed: the commander of the "2nd bandit division" - BLOEMBERG Karlis, the deputy chairman of the "Association of Defenders of the Fatherland (Partisans) of Latvia" and the chief of staff "3rd bandit division" - DANKERG Karlis. 3 bandits were detained, including the commander of the "company of communications" of the bandit "division" - Ikanniske Janis.

On February 13, the underground anti-Soviet youth organization "Latvian Partisan" was liquidated in the Klidensky and Zebrenskaya volosts of the Tukums district. Detained:

the head of the organization SHPINKE Gunars, his assistant VERMONIS Artur and 4 other bandits. Seized: 3 machine guns, 11 rifles, 7 assault rifles, 3 pistols, 3460 cartridges, 15 kilograms of tola.

In February, 39 gang manifestations were registered on the territory of the republic, as a result of which:



	Убито	Ранено	Уведено
военнослужащий войск НКВД и Красной Армии	-	1	-
бойцов истребительных батальонов	3	-	-
совпарработников	-	1	-
местных граждан	10	1	4

On February 10, 2 kilometers from the railway station Kuprava of the Latvian Railway, bandits blew up a support of a wooden railway bridge and fired at a polling station in the village of Kuprava, as a result of which one voter was injured.

On the night of February 23, a gang of 10 people led away and killed 3 local residents from the village of Polyano in the Vilyaksky volost of the same county and killed them a kilometer from the

village. On the night of February 24, a gang of about 15 people who crossed over from the territory of the Byelorussian SSR raided the Apolevsky village council of the Leunsky volost of the Daugavpils district. The bandits killed 3 fighters of the destruction battalion and 2 local residents, burned documents of the village council and a house that belonged to a local resident.

Estonian SSR

By the NKVD of the Estonian SSR in February as a result of Chekist military

operations: Killed

bandits -

29 guilty: members of anti-Soviet nationalist organizations - 1

bandits - 30

gang accomplices - 2

deserters and evaders from service in the Red Army - 22

Weapons and ammunition were confiscated from bandits and members of the nationalist underground: 9 machine guns, 27 machine guns, 64 rifles, 33 pistols, 13 grenades, 5282 cartridges, 200 kg of explosives. From February 16 to February 19, in the Royangu volost, Pärnu

County, as a result of an operation to eliminate a gang led by the KASK, 7 bandits were killed and 13 were captured. Among those killed were: the leader of the KASK gang Karl, the adjutant of the leader of the SEPP gang Edgel, the head of one of the gang groups. Among the captured 3 gang leaders. Seized: 5 machine guns, 6 assault rifles, 11 rifles, 10 pistols, 3 grenades and 700 rounds of ammunition. On February 22, a

bandit group was liquidated in 2 bunkers in the Mahus volost, Viru district. Killed 1 and detained 5 bandits. Among the

detainees was the leader of the MYAGI gang, Helmut.

Seized: 3 machine guns, 2 rifles and 100 rounds of ammunition. In February, 12 gang manifestations were registered on the territory of the Estonian SSR.

People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR S. KRUGLOV GA RF. F.

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Typescript.

# REFERENCE MATERIAL

## NAME COMMENT

ABAKUMOV Viktor Semenovich (1908-1954), one of the leaders of the state security agencies, commissar of state security of the 2nd rank (1943), colonel general (1945). Born in Moscow in the family of a stoker. He graduated from the 4-class city school in 1921. Member of the CPSU (b) since 1930. From December 1938 to February 1941 head of the UNKVD of the Rostov region. From February 25, 1941, deputy. People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR. Since July 19, 1941, the head of the Directorate of Special Departments (UOO) of the NKVD of the USSR and deputy. People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR. In 1943-1946, the head of the Main Directorate of Counterintelligence "Smersh" of the People's Commissariat of Defense (Ministry of the Armed Forces) of the USSR, at the same time in 1943, deputy. People's Commissar of Defense of the USSR. In 1946, deputy Minister, in 1946-1951 Minister of State Security of the USSR. In July 1951 he was arrested. Condemned by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR on December 19, 1954 to VMN. Shot. Not rehabilitated.

ANTONOV Alexei Innokentievich (1896-1962), military figure, army general (1943), holder of the Order of Victory. Born in Grodno in the family of an officer. Educated at the 1st Pavlovsk Military School in 1916, the Military Academy. Frunze in 1931 and the Military Academy of the General Staff in 1937. Member of the CPSU (b) since 1928. In 1919 he joined the Red Army. In 1938-1941 he taught at the Military Academy. Frunze. During the Great Patriotic War from August 1941 he was chief of staff of the Southern, from July - August 1942 of the North Caucasian fronts. Black Sea troupe of troops. Since December 1942, a business headquarters officer at the Headquarters of the Supreme High Command and 1st Deputy. Chief of the General Staff of the Red Army. From February 1945 - Chief of the General Staff and member of the Headquarters of the Supreme High Command. Since April 1946, deputy. Chief of the General Staff of the Red Army. In 1946 - Deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. From 1948 he was the 1st deputy commander, in 1950-1954 he was commander of the troops of the Transcaucasian Military District. From April 1954 - 1st deputy. Chief of the General Staff and member of the board of the USSR Ministry of Defense. Since 1955 also early. Headquarters of the Joint Armed Forces of the States Parties to the Warsaw Pact.

BERIA Lavrenty Pavlovich (1899-1953), party leader, General Commissar of State Security (1941-1945), Marshal of the Soviet Union (1945), Hero of Socialist Labor (1943), laureate of the Stalin Prize (1949). Born in the village of Merkheuli, Sukhumi district, Tiflis province, in a peasant family. In 1915 he graduated from the Sukhum Higher Primary School, in 1919 the Baku Secondary Mechanical and Construction Technical School. Member of the RSDLP (b) since 1917. In 1918 - Chairman of the Baku Party Organization. In 1921-1922 - head of the secret operational unit, deputy. chairman of the Cheka of Azerbaijan, chairman of the Georgian and Transcaucasian GPU, authorized representative of the OGPU in the ZSFSR. In 1931-1932 he was the second secretary of the Transcaucasian Regional Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. Since 1932, the first secretary of the Transcaucasian regional committee of the CPSU (b), at the same time in 1931-1938 the first secretary of the Central Committee of the CP (b) of Georgia. Since 1938 - the first deputy. People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR and head of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR. In 1938-1945 and in March - June 1953 - People's Commissar, Minister of Internal Affairs of the USSR, at the same time in 1941-1953 - Deputy. (from March to June 1953 - First Deputy) Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars (Council of Ministers) of the USSR. In 1941-1945 he was a member of the GKO. From 1944 - deputy. Chairman of the State Defense Committee and Chairman of the Operational

Bureau of the State Defense Committee, Marshal of the Soviet Union. Since 1945, Chairman of the Special Committee under the GKO SNK (Council of Ministers) of the USSR. In June 1953 he was arrested at a meeting of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the CPSU. In December 1953 he was sentenced by the Special Judicial Presence of the Supreme Court of the USSR to VMN. Shot. Not rehabilitated.

VOROSHILOV Kliment Efremovich (1881-1969) military and statesman, Marshal of the Soviet Union (1935), twice Hero of the Soviet Union (1956, 1968), Hero of Socialist Labor (1960). Born in the village of Verkhnee, Bakhmut district, Yekaterinoslav province, in the family of a railway watchman. Party member since 1903, member of the Central Committee of the RCP(b) since 1921, member of the Politburo (Presidium) of the Central Committee in 1926-1960. In 1925-1934, Chairman of the Revolutionary Military Council of the USSR, People's Commissar for Military and Naval Affairs of the USSR. In 1934-1940 People's Commissar of Defense of the USSR. In 1940-1953, deputy. Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and Chairman of the Defense Committee under the Council of People's C

THE USSR. In 1953-1960 he was the chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

VYSHINSKY Andrei (1883-1954), statesman, academician of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR (1939), laureate of the Stalin Prize (1947). Born in Odessa in the family of a pharmacist. In 1913 he graduated from the law faculty of St. Vladimir's University of Knevisky. In the Social Democratic movement since 1903 (Menshevik), a party member since 1920, a member of the Central Committee since 1939. In 1921-1922 he was dean of the economic department of the Moscow Institute of National Economy named after Karl Marx and professor of Moscow State University. In 1923-1925 he was a prosecutor of the Criminal Investigation Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR. In 1925-1928 he was the rector of Moscow State University. In 1928-1931 he was a member of

the Board of the People's Commissariat of Education of the RSFSR. Since May 1931, the prosecutor of the RSFSR, deputy. People's Commissar of Justice of the RSFSR. From June 1933 deputy. prosecutor, in March 1935 - May 1939 prosecutor of the USSR. He was chairman of the Special Presence of the Supreme Court in the Shakhty case (1928) and in the case of the Industrial Party (1930). In 1939-1944, deputy chairman of the SNES of the USSR. Since 1940, the first deputy. People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the USSR. In 1946-1953 he was Minister of Foreign Affairs, then Permanent Representative of the USSR to the UN.

DVINSKYI Alexandrovich (1894-1973), statesman and party leader. Born in Vologda in the family of an employee. Graduated from the Faculty of History and Philology of Moscow State University (1917). Party member since 1920. In 1920-1921 secretary of the Taldom district committee of the RCP (b). Since 1921, he worked as a party worker in the Tver Provincial Committee, and from 1922-1924 he was the editor of the Tverskaya Pravda newspaper. NOMINAL COMMENTS 581 In 1925 he was transferred to the apparatus of the Central Committee: in 1928-1930 pom. secretary of the Central Committee, in

1930-1934 deputy. head Secret department, in 1934-1937 - head. A special sector of the Central Committee, Stalin's secretary. In 1937-1938 - the second secretary, and in 1938-1944 - the first secretary of the Rostov regional committee and the city committee of the CPSU (b). In 1944-1950 he was People's Commissar, Minister of Procurement of the USSR. In 1950-1954 - in the apparatus of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the CPSU. Member of the Party Control Commission under the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks (1934-1939). Member of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) in 1939-1952,

candidate member of the Central Committee in 1952-1956. Deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR in 1937-1950. In 1952-1954, deputy. head Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU. Retired since 1954.

EZHOV Nikolai Ivanovich (1895-1940), one of the leaders of the state security agencies, general commissar of state security (1937). Born in St. Petersburg in the family of a foundry worker. He received his education in elementary school (he graduated from one class) and in the courses of Marxism-Leninism under the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks in 1927. Member of the RSDLP (b) since 1917. In 1922-1926 - Secretary of the Mari Regional Committee, Semipalatinsk Provincial Committee and the Kazakhstan Regional Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks ). Since 1927 at work in the apparatus of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. In 1929-1930, deputy. People's Commissar of Agriculture of the USSR. In 1930 - deputy. Chairman of the Supreme Economic Council of the USSR for personnel. In 1930-1934 head. Distribution Department of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. At the same time, in 1933, he was appointed chairman of the Central Commission for the Purification of the Party. Since 1934, a member of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b). Since February 1934, deputy. Chairman of the Party Control Commission under the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. From 1935 secretary of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks and chairman of the Party Control Commission. From September 1936 to November 1938 - People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR. Since April 1938, concurrently People's Commissar for Water Transport. In April 1939 he was arrested. Convicted by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR on February 4, 1940 to VMN. Shot. Not rehabilitated.

KAGANOVICH Lazar Moiseevich (1893-1991), party and statesman. Hero of Socialist Labor (1943). Born in the village of Kabany, Radomysl district, Kneva province. Member of the party since 1911. In 1917 - a member of the Saratov Committee of the Bolshevik Party. In 1918 he was commissioner of the All-Russian Collegium for the organization of the Red Army. In 1918-1919 - Chairman of the Nizhny Novgorod Provincial Party Committee and Provincial Executive Committee. In 1919 - chairman of the Voronezh provincial committee, and then the provincial executive committee. Since 1920 - member of the Turkestan Bureau of the Central Committee of the RCP (b), People's Commissar of the RCT of the Turkestan Soviet Republic. From 1922 head. Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bolsheviks. In 1924-1925 and 1928-1939 - Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party. In 1925-1928 - General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (b) of Ukraine. In 1930-1935 he was the first secretary of the MGTS of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. In 1926-1930 he was a candidate member, in 1930-1957 he was a member of the Politburo (Presidium) of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks and the CPSU. In 1934-1935 - Chairman of the CPC under the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks and head. Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (b). In 1935-

1937, 1938-1942, 1943-1944 - People's Commissar of Railways of the USSR. In 1937-1939 - People's Commissar of Heavy Industry of the USSR, in 1939 - People's Commissar of the Fuel Industry of the USSR, in 1939-1940 - People's Commissar of the USSR Oil Industry, at the same time in 1947 - Deputy. chairman of the SNES of the USSR. Member of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee and the Central Executive Committee of the USSR. In 1953-1957 - 1st deputy. Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. At the June 1957 Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU, he was removed from the Presidium of the Central Committee and from the Central Committee. Sent to work in the city of Asbest, Sverdlovsk region. manager of the Soyuzasbest trust. In 1959, the city of Kalinin was determined as the place of residence. In 1962 he was expelled from the members of the CPSU.

KALININ Mikhail Ivanovich (1875-1946), party and statesman, Hero of Socialist Labor (1944). Born in the village of Verkhnyaya Trinity, Korchevsky district, Tver province, in a peasant family. Member of the CPSU (b) since 1898. Educated in a rural school. In 1919-1938 he was chairman of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee, and simultaneously from December 1922 he was chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR. In 1938-1946 he was chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. In 1946 he was a member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

KOBULOV Bogdan Zakharovich (1904-1953), one of the leaders of the state security agencies, commissar of state security of the 2nd rank (1943), colonel general (1945). Born in Tiflis in the family of a tailor. Member of the CPSU (b) since 1925. In 1921-1922 he served in the Red Army. Since May 1922, an employee of the Georgian Cheka, then the GPU. Since 1931, he held senior positions in the Secret Political Department of the GPU of Georgia. From February 1936 to March 1937, head of the Economic Department of the State Security Administration (UTB) of the NKVD of the ZSFSR and the NKVD Administration of Georgia. From March 1937 to February 1938, Deputy. head, head of the 4th (Secret-political) department of the UGB of the NKVD of Georgia. Since February 1938, deputy. People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of Georgia. Since September 1938, head of the 4th department of the 1st department (2nd department of the GUGB) of the NKVD of the USSR. From December 17, 1938, deputy. head of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR, simultaneously from December 22, 1938 head of the Investigative Department of the NKVD of the USSR. Since 1939, a candidate member of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b). Since September 1939, the head of the Main Economic Directorate (GEM) of the NKVD of the USSR. Since February 1941, deputy. People's Commissar of State Security of the USSR. WITH



July 1941 served as deputy. People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR, and from April 1943 to December 1945 Deputy. People's Commissar of State Security of the USSR. Since 1946 deputy. head of the Main Directorate of Soviet Property Abroad (GUSIMZ) under the Ministry of Foreign Trade of the USSR (since 1947 under the Council of Ministers of the USSR) and at the same time deputy. chief of the Soviet military administration in Germany (Berlin). Since 1950, Deputy Chairman of the Allied Control Commission for Soviet State Joint-Stock Companies in Germany. Since October 1951, the first deputy. head of GUSIMZ. Since March 1953, the first deputy. Minister of Internal Affairs of the USSR. June 27, 1953 arrested. Convicted by the Special Judicial Presence of the Supreme Court of the USSR on December 23, 1953 to VMN. Shot. Not rehabilitated.

Kollontai (née Domontovich) Alexandra Mikhailovna (1872-1952), Soviet diplomat. Born in St. Petersburg in the family of a general. Member of the CPSU (b) since 1915. Since 1917, a member of the Central Committee of the party. From October 1917 People's Commissar of State Charity. In May - June 1919 People's Commissar for Propaganda and Agitation of the Crimean Soviet Republic and head of the political department of the Crimean army. Since 1920, head of the Women's Department of the Central Committee of the RCP (b). In 1921-1922 Secretary of the International Women's Secretariat under the Comintern. Since 1923, plenipotentiary and trade representative in Norway. Since 1926, plenipotentiary in Mexico. In 1927-1930 - in Norway. In 1930-1945 envoy, then ambassador of the USSR to Sweden. In 1944, on behalf of the Soviet government, she negotiated with Finland about her withdrawal from the war. Since 1945, adviser to the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

KRUGLOV Sergey Nikiforovich (1907-1977), one of the leaders of the state security bodies, commissar of state security of the 2nd rank (1943), colonel general (1945). Born in the village of Ustye, Zubtsovsky district, Tver province, in a peasant family. Educated at the Moscow Industrial Pedagogical Institute. K. Liebknecht in 1934, in the Japanese sector of the Moscow Institute of Oriental Studies in 1935, at the Institute of Red Professors in 1937. Member of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks since 1928. In 1929-1930 he served in the Red Army. In 1937-1938 he worked in the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. From December 1938 to February 1939 he was a special commissioner of the NKVD of the USSR. February

1939 Deputy People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR and head of the Personnel Department of the NKVD of the USSR. From February to July 1941 - 1st Deputy. People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR. From July 1941 to April 1943 - Deputy. People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR. From July 1941 he was a member of the military councils of the Reserve Army Front and the Western Front. From October 1941 - head of the 4th Directorate of Defense Works and commander of the 4th Sapper Army. From April 1943 to December 1945 - 1st Deputy. People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR. From December 1945 to March 1953 People's Commissar - Minister of Internal Affairs of the USSR. From March to June 1953 - 1st Deputy. Minister of Internal Affairs of the USSR. From June 1953 to January 1956 - Minister of the Interior of the USSR. Died in 1977.

KUZNETSOV Nikolai Gerasimovich (1902-1972), military figure, Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union (1955), Hero of the Soviet Union (1945). Born in the village of Medvedki, Vologda province, in a peasant family. Educated at the Naval College. Frunze in 1926 and the Naval Academy in 1932. Member of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks since 1925. Since 1926, commander of a battery on the Black Sea. From 1932 pom. commander of the cruiser "Red Caucasus", in 1934-1936 commander of the cruiser "Chervona Ukraine". Since August 1937, deputy. commander, from January 1938 to April 1939 commander of the Pacific Fleet. Since March 1939, deputy. People's Commissar, from April 1939 People's Commissar of the Navy of the USSR and Commander-in-Chief of the Navy, simultaneously from 1939 to 1941 Chairman of the Main Military Council of the Navy. Since February 1946, deputy. People's Commissar (Minister) of the Armed Forces of the USSR. Since January 1947, the head of the Office of Naval Educational Institutions. Since June 1948, deputy. Commander-in-Chief of the Forces of the Far East for the Navy. From February 1950 he commanded the Pacific Fleet. Since July 1951 Minister of the Navy of the USSR. From March 1953 Commander-in-Chief of the Navy and 1st Deputy. Minister of Defense of the USSR. In December 1955 he was removed from his post. In February 1956, he was dismissed without the right to reinstatement. In 1988 he was posthumously reinstated in the rank of Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union.

MALENKOV Georgy Maksimilianovich (1901-1988), party and statesman, lieutenant general (1943), Hero of Socialist Labor (1943). Born in Orenburg in the family of an employee. Member of the CPSU (b) since 1920. He studied at the Moscow State Technical University named after N.E. Bauman

(did not finish). In 1930-1934 he was the head of the Department of the Moscow Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. In 1934-1939 he was the head of the Department of Leading Party Organs of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. In 1939-1946, 1948-1953 secretary of the Central Committee, at the same time in 1939-1946 head of the Personnel Department of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. In 1941-1945 he was a member of the GKO. In 1946-1953, 1955-1957 deputy. Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. In 1953-1955 he was the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, at the same time in 1955-1957 he was the minister of power plants of the USSR. In 1957-1961 he was the director of the Ust-Kamenogorsk hydroelectric power station and the Ekibastuz thermal power station. Retired since 1961. In 1957 he was removed from the Central Committee of the CPSU. In 1961 he was expelled from the CPSU.

MERKULOV Vsevolod Nikolaevich (1895-1953), one of the leaders of the state security bodies, commissar of state security of the 1st rank (1943), general of the army (1945). Born in the city of Zakatana, the Zakatala district of the Caucasian viceroy, in the family of a captain in the tsarist army. Member of the CPSU(b) since 1925. From 1913 he studied at the Faculty of Physics and Mathematics of St. Petersburg University. Educated at the Orenburg school of ensigns in 1917. In 1916-1918 he served in the army. In 1918-1921 he was a clerk and teacher at a school for the blind. In 1921-1931 he worked in the apparatus of the Transcaucasian and Georgian Cheka (then the GPU), from February 1929 in the GPU of the Adjara ASSR, from May 1931 in the GPU of the ZSFSR. From November 1931 on party work in Transcaucasia and Georgia. Since 1937 head. Industrial Transport Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (b) of Georgia. Since September 1938, deputy. head of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR. Since December 1938, the first deputy people's commissar of internal affairs of the USSR and the head of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR. Since February 1941, the People's Commissar of State Security of the USSR. Since July 1941, the first deputy people's commissar of internal affairs of the USSR. From April 1943 to May 1946 People's Commissar - Minister of State Security of the USSR. From April 1947 he was the head of the Main Directorate of Soviet Property Abroad under the Council of Ministers of the USSR. From October 1950 to September 1953 Minister of State Control of the USSR. September 18, 1953 arrested. Convicted by the Special Judicial Presence of the Supreme Court of the USSR on December 23, 1953 to VMN. Shot. Unrehabilitated.

MESHIK **Pavel Yakovlevich** (1910-1953), was born in Konotop in the family of an employee. Member of the CPSU (b) since 1930. He graduated from a seven-year school,

FZU school at a mechanical plant in Konotop, studied at the Samara Power Engineering Institute (did not graduate). In 1932-1933 he was a cadet of the Higher School of the OGPU of the USSR. Since February 1933, assistant

commissioner, operational commissioner in the ECU (ECO) of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR. Since 1937, operational commissioner, assistant to the head of the 14th department of the 3rd (counterintelligence) department of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR. Since January 1939, assistant to the head of the Investigative Unit of the NKVD of the USSR, head of the Investigative Unit of the GEM of the NKVD of the USSR. From March 1940 to February 1941, head of the 1st department of the GEM of the NKVD of the USSR. In February - July 1941, the People's Commissar of State Security of the Ukrainian SSR. From July 1941 to December 1943 head of the ECU of the NKVD of the USSR. From April 1943 to December 1945, Deputy. head of the GUKR "Smersh" of the NPO of the USSR. At the same time, in 1945, authorized by the NKVD of the USSR for the 1st Ukrainian Front, adviser to the Ministry of Public Administration of the Provisional Government of Poland, deputy. Commander of the 1st Ukrainian Front for Civil Administration. From August 1945 to March 1953, Deputy. Head of the 1st Main Directorate under the SNK (Council of Ministers) of the USSR. In March - June 1953 Minister of Internal Affairs of the Ukrainian SSR. June 30, 1953 arrested. Sentenced by the Special Judicial Presence of the Supreme Court of the USSR in December 1953 to VMN. Shot. Unrehabilitated.

**PRONIN Vasily Prokhorovich** (1905-1993), statesman and party leader. Born in the village of Pavlovo, Kasimov district, Ryazan province, into a peasant family. Member of the CPSU (b) since 1925. Educated at the Moscow Institute for the Training of Red Professors in 1933. In 1926-1929, a turner and secretary of the Komsomol cell at the Moscow factory "Freedom". In 1933-1935, Deputy Secretary of the District Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks of the Tuva Republic. Since 1935, the secretary of the party committee of the 2nd watch factory in Moscow. In 1937-1938 he was secretary, 1st secretary of the Leningrad District Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks in Moscow.

In 1938 head. Department of Party Personnel, in 1938-1939 Secretary of the Moscow City Committee of the CPSU (b). In 1939-1944 he was the chairman of the executive committee of the Moscow City Council. In 1939-1941 a candidate member, in 1941-1956 a member of the Central Committee of the party. In 1944-1946 the 1st deputy. Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the RSFSR. In 1946-1950 he was a deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. From May 1946 Minister of Labor Reserves of the USSR. Since March 1953, deputy. Chairman of the State Planning Committee

THE USSR. In 1953-1954, the 1st deputy. Minister of Forestry and Paper Industry of the USSR. In 1954-1957, deputy. Minister of Transport Construction of the USSR. In 1957 he retired.

**SERGEEV Ivan Pavlovich** (1897-1942), statesman and military figure, commander. Born in Gzhatsk, Smolensk province, in a working-class family. Member of the

CPSU (b) since 1932. Educated at the Military Academy of the Red Army. Frunze. In 1918 he joined the Red Army. From 1922 he served in artillery units in Moscow. Since 1925, the commander of a battalion of a corps artillery regiment. In 1931-1933 he was chief of staff of the Moscow Artillery School. In 1933-1936 he was the head of the Tomsk Artillery School. In 1936-1938 he was the head of the Department of Educational Institutions of the People's Commissariat of Defense of the USSR. In 1938, he was the head of artillery courses for the improvement of the command staff of the Red Army. Since 1938, deputy Chairman of the Military-Industrial Commission under the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR. From January 1939 to March 1941 People's Commissar of Ammunition of the USSR. From March 1941 he was a lecturer at the Military Academy of the General Staff. May 30, 1941 arrested. In February 1942, he was sentenced by a special meeting of the NKVD to VMN. Shot. In 1955 he was reha

**SEROV Ivan Aleksandrovich** (1905-1990), one of the leaders of the state security agencies, commissar of state security of the 2nd rank (1943), general of the army (1955), Hero of the Soviet Union (1945). Born in the village of Afimskaya, Kadnikovsky district, Vologda province, in the family of a middle-class peasant. Member of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks since 1926. Educated at the Leningrad Military-Technical School, at the advanced training courses for the command staff of the Military Engineering Academy. V.V. Kuibyshev, at the Military Academy. Frunze. In 1923-1925 he was the chairman of the Zamoshsky village council. In the Red Army since 1925. Since January 1939 in the NKVD of the USSR. Since February 1939, deputy. chief, head of the Main Directorate of the Worker-Peasant Militia. From July to September 1939, head of the 2nd (Secret Political) Department and deputy. Head of the Main Directorate of State Security. September 2, 1939 appointed People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of Ukraine. Since February 1941, the 1st deputy. People's Commissar of State Security. From July 1941 to February 1947 - Deputy. people's commissar

internal affairs of the USSR. Since October 1941, the head of the Security Staff of the Moscow zone. In January - June 1945, Deputy. commander of the 1st Belorussian Front and authorized by the NKVD at the front. In 1944 he was appointed adviser to the NKVD under the Ministry of Public Security of Poland. Since February 1947, the 1st deputy. People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR.

**SIKORSKY Vladislav** (1881-1943), Polish military and political figure, general. In 1909-1910 he was a member of the secret military organization "Union of Active Struggle", created by the "military organization" of the Polish Socialist Party. In 1910 he was one of the founders of the legal paramilitary union Strzelec. In 1914-1916 - head of the Military Department of the Galician Main National Committee, colonel of the Polish Legions, opponent of Pilsudski. During the Polish-Soviet War of 1920 - Commander of the 5th Army. In 1921-1922 - Chief of the General Staff. In 1922-1923 - Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior, in 1924-1925 - Minister of Military Affairs. In 1939-1943 - Prime Minister of the Polish government in exile and commander in chief. Died in a plane crash near Gibraltar.

**SOPRUNENKO Petr Karpovich** (1908-1992), member of the state security agencies, major general. Born in the village of Isayki, Kyiv province, in the family of a slaughterer. Member of the CPSU (b) since 1928. Educated at the Military Academy of the Red Army. Frunze in 1938. In the organs of the NKVD-MVD from 1938. From November 1938 to June 1939, head of the Courses for Leading Operational Workers of the NKVD of the USSR, then assistant to the head of the Secretariat of the NKVD of the USSR. From September 1939 to February 1943, head of the Directorate for Prisoners of War and Internees (UPVI) of the NKVD of the USSR. From February 1943 to May 1944, deputy head of the UPVI of the NKVD of the USSR. In 1944-1946 head of the UNKVD of the Kamenetz-Podolsk region, head of the UNKVD-UMVD of the Transcarpathian region. After the Great Patriotic War, he served in the Gulag, where he was in charge of construction issues. Transferred to the reserve in 1950.

Timoshenko **Semyon Konstantinovich** (1895-1970), military leader. Marshal of the Soviet Union (1940), twice Hero

Soviet Union (1940, 1965), Commander of the Order of Victory. Born in the village of Furmanka, Izmail district, Bessarabian province, in a peasant family. Member of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks since 1919. In 1922 he graduated from the Higher Academic Courses and in 1930 - courses for commanders at the Military Political Academy, from 1925 he commanded the 3rd Cavalry Corps. From August 1933 - deputy. commander of the Belarussian, and since September 1935 - the Kyiv military district. From June 1937 he commanded the troops of the North Caucasian, from September 1937 - Kharkov and from February 1938 - the Kyiv military district. During the Soviet-Finnish war of 1939-1940 commander of the North-Western Front. In 1940-1941 People's Commissar of Defense of the USSR. In 1941-1943, deputy. People's Commissar of Defense of the USSR, commander-in-chief of the Western, South-Western directions, at the same time commander of the Western, South-Western fronts, commander of the Stalingrad, North-Western fronts. Since 1943, the representative of the Headquarters of the Supreme High Command. In 1945-1946 he was commander of the troops of the Baranovichi Military District, in 1946, 1949-1960 of the Belorussian Military District, in 1946-1949 of the South Ural Military District. Since 1960 in the group of general inspectors of the Ministry of Defense of the USSR. Since 1961, Chairman of the Soviet Committee of War Veterans.

**FITIN Pavel Mikhailovich** (1907-1971), one of the leaders of intelligence and state security agencies, lieutenant general (1945). Born in the village of Ozhogino, Yalutorovsky district, Tobolsk province, in a peasant family. Educated at the Institute of Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture in 1932. From May 1927 he worked in the Komsomol. Member of the CPSU (b) since 1927. Since 1932 - in Selkhozizdat. In March 1938 he was transferred to the NKVD. Since November 1938, deputy, since May 1939, head of the 5th department (INO) of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR. From February 1941, he headed the 1st Directorate (intelligence abroad), which was part of the NKVD, then the NKGB, the entire Great Patriotic War, until June 15, 1946. From September 1946, deputy. authorized by the Ministry of State Security of the USSR in Germany. Since April 1947 deputy. Head of the Department of the Ministry of State Security of the Sverdlovsk Region, and since September 1951 Minister of State Security of the Kazakh SSR. After the death of I.V. Stalin, from March to July 1953, the head of the Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Sverdlovsk Region, but already on November 29, 1953, he was dismissed from the Ministry of Internal Affairs due to official inconsistency. In 1954-1959 he worked in the system of state control, and

director of the photographic plant of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

**FRINOVSKY Mikhail Petrovich** (1898-1940), one of the leaders of the state security agencies, military leader, commander of the 1st rank (1938). Born in the city of Narovchat, Penza province, in the family of a teacher. Educated at a religious school in 1914, at the Courses for senior officers at the Military Academy of the Red Army. Frunze in 1927. Member of the RCP(b) since 1918. From 1919, pom. head of the Active part of the MBK, head of the Special Department of the Cheka of the Galician Army, the 1st Cavalry Army and the South-Western Front. In 1921-1922 deputy. Head of the Special Department, Deputy Head of the Operational Detachment of the All-Ukrainian 1922-1923 - Head of the General Administrative Unit and Secretary of the Kyiv Department of the GPU. Since November 1923, the head of the Special Department of the North Caucasian Military District. In 1925-1927 - deputy. Plenipotentiary Representative of the OGPU for the North Caucasus and Head of the Special Department of the North Caucasian Military District. In 1929-1930 - commander and commissar of the Special Purpose Division. F.E. Dzerzhinsky at the board of the OGPU of the USSR. In 1930-1933 - Chairman of the GPU of the Azerbaijan SSR. Since April 1933 - Head of the Main Directorate of the Border Guard of the OGPU of the USSR. Since July 1934, the head of the Main Directorate of the Border and Internal Guards of the NKVD of the USSR. From October 1936 - deputy. People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR. Since 1937 he has been a member of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. From April 1937 - 1st deputy. People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR. Since September 1938 People's Commissar of the Navy of the USSR. In April 1939 he was arrested. Convicted by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR on February 4, 1940 to VMN. Shot. Not rehabilitated.

**Khrushchev Nikita Sergeevich** (1894-1971), party and statesman, Hero of the Soviet Union (1964), three times Hero of Socialist Labor (1954, 1957, 1961), lieutenant general (1943). Born in the village of Kalinovka, Dmitrievsky district, Kursk province, in a peasant family. Member of the CPSU (b) since 1918. Educated at the workers' faculty of the Donetsk Industrial Institute in 1925 and at the Industrial Academy. I.V. Stalin in 1930. In 1924-1926 secretary of the Petrovsky-Maryinsky district committee of the CPSU (b). In 1926-1928 the head



Organizational Department of the Stalin District Committee of the Party. From 1928 deputy. Head of the Organizational Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (b) of Ukraine. In 1932-1934 he was the second secretary, in 1934-1935 the first secretary of the Moscow City Committee and the second secretary of the Moscow Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. Since 1934, a member of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b). In 1935-1938 he was the first secretary of the Moscow Committee and the Moscow City Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. In 1938-1947, 1947-1949 the first secretary of the Central Committee of the CP (b) of Ukraine, at the same time in 1941-1944 a member of the military councils of the South-Western direction, South-Western, Stalingrad, South-Eastern, Southern, Voronezh, 1st Ukrainian fronts. In 1944-1947 he was chairman of the SNK (Council of Ministers) of the Ukrainian SSR. In 1949-1953 secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, at the same time in 1949-1953 the first secretary of the MK party. From 1953 to 1964 he was first secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, simultaneously from 1958 chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and from 1956 chairman of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU for the RSFSR. Retired since 1964.

**TsANAVA (Dzhandzhava) Lavrenty Fomich** (1900-1955), one of the leaders of the state security agencies, lieutenant general (1945). Born in the village of Nakhunovo, Kutaisi province, in a peasant family. Member of the CPSU (b) since 1920. In 1930-1933, assistant chief of the OGPU of the Georgian SSR. In 1934-1935 he was the head of the Glavsubtropkom of the People's Commissariat of Agriculture of the USSR. In 1935-1937 he was the secretary of the Poti city committee of the CP(b) of Georgia. In 1937-1938 he was the head of Kolkhdistroy. In 1938-1941 People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the Byelorussian SSR, in February-June 1941 People's Commissar of State Security of the Byelorussian SSR. In 1939-1952 he was a member of the Central Audit Commission of the CPSU (b). In 1941-1942, deputy. head of the Directorate of Special Departments of the NKVD of the USSR, at the same time in 1941-1943 head of the special departments of the NKVD of the Western and Central Fronts. From May 1943 to October 1951 People's Commissar - Minister of State Security of the Byelorussian SSR, at the same time in 1943-1945 Deputy. Chief of the Central Headquarters of the Partisan Movement. In 1945 he was authorized by the NKVD of the USSR for the 2nd Belorussian Front. From October 1951 to February 1952, Deputy. Minister of State Security of the USSR, at the same time from November 1951 to February 1952 head of the Second Main Directorate of the USSR Ministry of State Security. February 15, 1952 dismissed "for serious mistakes." Arrested in April 1953 by decision of the Presidium

Central Committee of the CPSU for complicity in the murder of S.M. Mikhoels. Died during consequences.

SHCHERBAKOV **Alexander Sergeevich** (1901-1945), party leader, Colonel General (1943). Born in the city of Ruza, Moscow province, in a working class family. Member of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks since 1918. Educated at the Institute of Red Professors in 1932. In 1932-1936 he worked in the apparatus of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. In 1935-1936 he was the head of the Department of cultural and educational work of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. In 1936-1937 he was the second secretary of the Leningrad Regional Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. In 1937-1938 he was the first secretary of the East Siberian (Irkutsk) Regional Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. In 1938, the first secretary of the Donetsk (Stalin) regional committee of the CP (b) of Ukraine. In 1938-1945 he was the first secretary of the Moscow regional and city committees of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, at the same time in 1941-1945 he was the secretary of the Central Committee. In 1941-1945 he was the head of the Soviet Information Bureau. In 1942-1945 he was the head of the Main Political Directorate of the Red Army. In 1942-1943 deputy. People's Commissar of Defense of the USSR. In 1943-1945, head of the Department of International Information of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks.

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AK - Krayova Army

Academy of Sciences

- Academy of Sciences of the Academy of Sciences  
of the Russian Federation - Archive of the President  
of the Russian Federation - former, -th, -th, -th Vv -  
explosives

youth

vmn - capital punishment

unions

VChK - All-Russian Extraordinary Commission

year - year

GABTU - Main Armored Directorate GARF - State

Archive of the Russian Federation GVMU - Main Military

Mobilization Directorate of NPO GIU - Main Quartermaster

Directorate Goznak - Management of the

production of state signs, coins and orders, Management of factories

and factories of state papers of the mountains. - city of Gosbank - State  
Bank

of the USSR

state - State Gokhran - State

Repository of Values of the RSFSR under the NK Finance Glavlit -  
Main

Directorate for Literature and Publishing Houses, Main Directorate for the  
Protection of State Secrets in

printing

GKO, GOKO - State Defense Committee City Committee

- City Committee City Council -

City Council GPU - State

Political Administration of the city of R. - year of birth -

citizen of the GTU -

Main Transport

Directorate of the NKVD of the USSR GUBB - Main

Directorate for Combating Banditry GUVV - Main Directorate

of Internal Troops GUGB - Main Directorate of State

Security GUKR "SMERSH" - Main Directorate of Counterintelligence

"SMERSH" NPO USSR

GULAG - Main Directorate of Camps

GUPVO - Main Directorate of Border and Internal Guard GEM - Main

Economic Directorate of the NKVD of the USSR d. - DVK case

- Far

Eastern Territory diplomatic

courier - diplomatic courier of the **DR.** -

another, -th, -th, -th DTO -

road transport department of the railway,

railway. dor. - railway, railway, th, th, th head. — head of the zavorg —

head of the

organizational department supply manager — head of

the household

deputy - Deputy

ECCEI - Executive Committee of the Communist

International IKP

— Institute of Red Professors

them. - name

eng. - engineer itl

- labor camp

cavalry division - cavalry division of the  
platoon commander - platoon  
commander of the KVO - Kiev Military  
District brigade commander - brigade  
commander Comintern - Communist International Komkor -  
corps commander regional  
committee - regional committee of the  
party CP (b) B - Communist Party of Bolsheviks of Belarus CP (b) U -  
Communist Party of Bolsheviks of Ukraine k.r. - counter-revolutionary,  
th, th, th LVO - Leningrad Military District Leningrad  
Oblast - Leningrad Oblast MVO - Moscow  
Military District mechanized brigade  
- mechanized brigade mekhrota -  
mechanized company MK - Moscow committee of  
the mobile department - mobilization  
department Mosoblspolkom -  
Moscow regional executive committee

#### Committee

MTS - machine and tractor station People's  
Commissariat, NK - People's Commissariat  
People's Commissariat for Water Transport - People's Commissariat  
for Water Transport Narkomzem - People's Commissariat  
for Agriculture Narkommash - People's Commissariat for Mechanical  
Engineering Narkomsvyaz, NK Communications - People's  
Commissariat for Communications Narkompros - People's  
Commissariat for Education Narkomtyazhprom - People's Commissariat for

#### Heavy Industry

early - boss

NKVMF - People's Commissariat of the Navy NKAP - People's  
Commissariat of Aviation Industry NKB - People's Commissariat of Munitions  
NKVD - People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs  
NKVT - People's Commissariat of Foreign Trade NKGB -  
People's Commissariat of State Security NKID - People's  
Commissariat of Foreign Affairs NPO - People's Commissariat of Defense

NKPS - People's Commissariat of Communications NKF - People's  
Commissariat of Finance NKJ - People's Commissariat of  
Justice NTO - Scientific and Technical Department Regional  
Committee - Regional Committee Op. - OSO  
inventory - Special meeting of the NKVD  
of the USSR

OSNAZ - special purpose division of the NKVD of the USSR

OTB - special technical bureau organizational sector - organizational sector of  
the OUN - Organization of Ukrainian nationalists

p. - PKNO lane - Polish Committee of National Liberation  
political department - political department

pom. - assistant  
settlement - village

PPS - Polish Party of Socialists interrogation - preliminary  
interrogation of the chairman. - Chairman of the Industrial  
Department - Industrial Department

Fr. - the protocol of the raizo - the district land  
department of the district

committee - the district committee of the intelligence  
department - the intelligence department of

the intelligence school - the intelligence school of the

Razvedupr, RU - the Intelligence Directorate of the Red Army

RGANI - the Russian State Archive of Contemporary History RGASPI - the Russian

State Archive of Social and Political History peasant inspection of the Red Army - Workers 'and  
Peasants' Red Army RO - district department of the NKVD

ROVS - Russian All-Military Union

RSDLP (b) - Russian Social Democratic Labor Party (Bolsheviks)

RSFSR -

Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic SB - Security Service  
(security)

s / g, s.g. - this year sd - rifle division

investigative unit -

investigative unit of the

Council of People's Commissars,

Council of People's Commissars - Council of

People's Commissars SOU - secret

operational department

of the joint venture -

rifle regiment special. - special social security

- social security special department

- special department of the USSR - Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Art. - station

page - shooting

attack - terrorist attack TOZ - Tula

arms factory trade mission - trade

mission CHP - thermal power plant fortified

area - fortified area of the

Ministry of Internal Affairs -

Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs UNKVD -

Department of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs UPA -

Ukrainian Insurgent Army Central Committee

- Central Committee of the

Central Council - Central Council

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<b>notes</b>
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# Notes



# 1

In a note by A.Ya. Vyshinsky of January 2, 1939, it was about violations of the law by employees of the Leninsky city department of the NKVD and the prosecutor's office of the Novosibirsk region. After the adoption on November 17, 1938 of the resolution "On arrests, prosecutorial supervision and investigation" and the subsequent appointment of L.P. Beria among the workers of the operational units of the NKVD of the USSR began "cleansing". The above-mentioned resolution referred to "enemies" who had made their way into the state security organs. The vast majority of the personnel of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR, as well as intelligence officers, border troops, students of inter-regional schools took part in the repressions. Open sessions of the courts were not widespread. As early as January 10, Stalin limited the activity of workers in the USSR prosecutor's office and party leaders in the field (see Doc. No. 8, 13, 15, 19).

## 2

In September 1938, the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks adopted a resolution on mandatory verification and certification at meetings of party bureaus, starting from the district level and above all personnel of state security agencies in the center and in the field. Candidates for the leaders of the union, autonomous, regional and regional administrations were first considered in local party bodies, and then approved by the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. As a rule, in the period from the end of 1938 to the middle of 1939, the heads of the UNKVD removed from their posts arrived in Moscow at the disposal of the center and were arrested. L.P. Beria tried to support local leaders when discussing the appointment of employees in his department. So, in a special message addressed to Stalin, he noted violations by local party bodies in the process of appointing NKVD officers. For example, in the Ryazan regional committee of the party, the secretary of the regional committee for personnel work practiced individual decisions (CA FSB. F. 3. Op. 7. D. 12. L. 231).

### 3

January 6, 1939 V.I. Nemirovich-Danchenko, in a note addressed to Stalin, requested the return of the theater actress S.Ya. Galembu. On January 8, Stalin sent an order to Beria: "1. T. Beria. It is necessary, if possible, to release and return to Moscow. 2. Professors Britske and others should not be arrested yet" (AP RF. F. 3. Op. 58. D. 206. L. 120).

**4**

Personnel changes in the party apparatus at the beginning of 1939 were to a certain extent connected with an attempt by I.V. Stalin to lay responsibility for both the unsatisfactory pace of development and repression on local party workers. Among the charges brought against the first secretaries of the party organizations of Dagestan, the Irkutsk region, and the Altai Territory, who were removed from work in January 1939, there were allegations of "blind trust", "failure to respond to signals about enemy work", "non-exposure" of the criminal activities of the leaders of the NKVD on places (RGASPI. F. 17. Op. 3. D. 1005. L. 36, 41; D. 1006. L. 28).

**5**

The Soviet leadership supported the proposals of the state security agencies to use legal cover for intelligence work abroad. However, in April 1938, by decision of the government, VAO Intourist was transferred to the jurisdiction of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs, and in August of the same year it became part of the NKVD. Back in October 1938, Yezhov, in a note to V.M. Molotov emphasized the inexpediency of transferring Intourist to the NKVD. Beria actually repeated Yezhov's theses. In December 1938, a trial began in the United States over an Intourist representative convicted of intelligence activities, which hastened the decision to withdraw this organization from the NKVD structure.

## 6

After the mass repressions that affected the Red Army, a negative attitude towards military counterintelligence officers was formed in the army environment. In the resolution of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, the interests of the command of the People's Commissariat of Defense were taken into account in the first place. For the first time, issues of interaction between special departments of the NKVD and army units of various levels were regulated. Subsequently, even greater independence of NPOs from special departments was achieved (see Doc. No. 155).

The cases of the NKVD officers were considered at closed meetings of the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR and the military tribunals of the districts. It was mainly the leadership of the NKVD of the USSR that was shot; heads of regional departments, operational departments and departments of the central office. In December 1941 L.P. Beria turned to I.V. Stalin with a request: due to a shortage of personnel at the fronts, release from prison 1610 employees who were serving sentences mainly for violating the law during the period of mass repressions (CA FSB. F. 3 os. Op. 8. D. 15. L. 248). The subsequent activities of some employees released from liability were distinguished by the use of the same methods, gross violations of the law, and the death of innocent people (see Doc. No. 238).

Employee of the counterintelligence department of the GUGB NKVD of the USSR I.M. Kedrov was arrested on February 3, 1939. Prior to his arrest, he repeatedly sent notes to the People's Commissar of Internal Affairs L.P. Beria on improving the activities of the department, violations of the law. On January 24, 1940, by the decision of the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR, he was sentenced to capital punishment. Rehabilitated.



## 9

At the Moscow Regional Party Conference N.I. Yezhov was not elected a delegate to the 18th Party Congress. For several days he attended meetings of the congress, where he handed over a note, hoping for a meeting with Stalin. No records of the meeting have been found in the archives.

## 10

In 1938-1939. 8 regions-krais, 8 districts and 144 districts were formed. In a message addressed to Stalin, L.P. Beria noted that in order to form the bodies of the NKVD in the newly created administrative territorial units, it is necessary to increase the staffing of the people's commissariat. To staff the new units of the Red Army and strengthen the special departments, 1,650 people were allocated military counterintelligence officers.

eleven

In 1939, more than 44 thousand people were arrested by the NKVD, which is almost 15 times less than in 1938. Most of the arrests were carried out in the western regions of Ukraine and Belarus. In the same year, about 110 thousand people were released after considering the cases of those arrested in 1937-1938. Nevertheless, the identification of the so-called counter-revolutionary organizations continued, albeit to a much lesser extent. The adoption of the resolution was preceded by a special message by L.P. Beria and A.Ya. Vyshinsky dated April 8, 1939 I.V. Stalin on the completion of the investigation of 931 persons accused of participating in counter-revolutionary right-wing Trotskyite conspiratorial and espionage organizations. The ascertaining part of the message was included in the decision of the Politburo (CA FSB. F. 3. Op. 6. D. 7. L. 213). Although at the 18th Congress of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks in March 1939, Stalin noted that the punitive organs, intelligence "with their tip are no longer turned inside the country, but outside it, against external enemies," real activity did not correspond to these conclusions. In the report of the NKVD for 1939, the cases of the liquidation of right-wing Trotskyist organizations (the case of Ugarov, the case of Kosarev), conspiracies in the NKID, NKVT, NKVD were mentioned as

## 12

AND I. Dagin was arrested on November 5, 1938, before N.I. Yezhov from the post of People's Commissar of Internal Affairs. Dagin was one of the employees of the central apparatus of the NKVD who were especially close to the people's commissar. In the testimony of all the arrested senior officials of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs, he appears as one of the main participants in the so-called conspiracy in the NKVD. At the beginning of 1939, Stalin regularly read the protocols of interrogations of the NKVD leadership and, perhaps, really believed in a conspiracy in the state security of organs (see Document No. 37). In the April protocols of interrogations the head of the 33rd, counterintelligence department, N.G. Nikolaev-Zhurid Stalin was interested in the phrase that Frinovsky, Vyshinsky and Ulrich agreed to create a case on the poisoning of Yezhov. "What do you mean agreed? Stalin noted. "Like the conspirators?" The post of Dagin - head of the security department - was considered one of the key among the operational units of the GUGB, and Stalin read his testimony about the conspiracy. Dagin shared the fate of his predecessor, K.V. Pauker, who also became a "conspirator" after the arrest of G.G. Berries. In the course of the work of the commission of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, which studied the state of affairs in the NKVD, the organization of the personal protection of members of the Politburo became a subject of particular concern. In January 1940, Dagin was sentenced to death by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR. Not rehabilitated due to participation in mass repressions.

## 13

In the middle of 1938, arrests of leaders accused of violating the law during the period of mass repressions began in the state security agencies. Most of them were appointed by G.G. Yagoda and continued to work under N.I. Yezhov. After the first arrests, panic began among the leaders. In June 1938, having received a call to Moscow, he fled to Manchuria, and then to Japan, the head of the UNKVD for the Far East, G.S. Lyushkov. On November 12, 1938, the head of the UNKVD of the Leningrad Region, M.I., shot himself. Litvin. "Distinguished" during the years of repression in the Orenburg region, where he was exposed to numerous so-called counter-revolutionary conspiracies, A.I. Ouspensky also actively acted as People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of Ukraine. Without waiting for a call to Moscow, he disappeared and was finally arrested in April 1939 in the city of Miass, Chelyabinsk region, and then sentenced to death by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR. Not rehabilitated.

## 14

January 20 A.N. Babulin was sentenced by the Supreme Court of the USSR to capital punishment. The sentence was carried out on January 21, 1940. By the ruling of the Supreme Court of the USSR of August 24, 1957, the sentence was canceled, and the case was dismissed for lack of corpus delicti. Babulin's mother was informed that her son had died on May 12, 1944.

## 15

February 4 A.N. Tamarin was sentenced by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR to capital punishment, and on February 5, 1940, he was shot. By the decision of the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR of September 26, 1956, the verdict was canceled, and the case was dismissed for lack of corpus delicti.

**16**

The fact that the ordinary head of the regional department of the UNKVD of the Moscow Region V.P. Zhuravlev wrote a note to I.V. Stalin with a request for a meeting, speaks of his special position. Indeed, he played a provocative role in preparing the decision of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks to remove N.I. Yezhov. As with the removal from office of the previous People's Commissar G.G. Berries, a letter appeared about violations in the activities of the people's commissar, who did not pay attention to the "signals" concerning the work of senior NKVD officers. Zhuravlev's memo was discussed at the Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks and, in fact, became the reason for bringing charges against Yezhov. Data on Stalin's meeting with Zhuravlev was not found in Stalin



# 17

June 8, 1939 I.V. Murugov, the first secretary of the Chita regional committee of the CPSU (b), sent I.V. A letter to Stalin in which he accused the leadership of the NKVD of provocation against his wife, failure to comply with the decree of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks and the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR of November 17, 1938 "On arrests, prosecutorial supervision and investigation." At a meeting of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, it was decided to expel Murugov from the members of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks and members of the Audit Commission of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. Along with accusations of personal indiscretion and embezzlement of state funds, Murugov was also blamed for the "enemy practice of incorrect arrests and convictions" that occurred when G.S. Khorhorin, who was arrested in December 1938 (AP RF. F. 3. Op. 24. D. 377. L. 43-46).

## 18

In 1939, the Main Economic Directorate of the NKVD of the USSR received the first information about the theft of gold at the Moscow Refinery. As a result of the investigation, 8 people were arrested, including five employees of the plant and three representatives of trade organizations (CA FSB. F. 3. Op. 7. D. 9).

## 19

As the OGPU was assigned a large amount of economic work, including in the defense industries, the Technical Department of the Economic Directorate of the OGPU used convicted specialists to perform various tasks. For example, in 1930-1937. Information was regularly sent to Stalin about the development by specialists of new types of weapons, ammunition, as well as inventions in the field of electrical engineering, chemistry, hydropower, etc. The Special Technical Bureau (OTB) was created in 1937. The regulation on the Special Technical Bureau was submitted by L.P. Beria, but developed and approved in the form of an order of the NKVD of the USSR N.I. Yezhov back in 1937.

In 1939 - early 1940s. relations between the employees of the investigative bodies of the NKVD of the USSR and prosecutors became aggravated (see Doc. No. 88, 102). During this period, prosecutors en masse released those arrested for lack of evidence, reclassified cases of counter-revolutionary crimes into criminal ones. On the one hand, the state security agencies were recommended to extend the investigation period in accordance with Article 116 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the RSFSR, i.e. with the approval of the relevant prosecutor. However, on December 11, 1939, in the order of the NKVD of the USSR No. 001468, People's Commissar Beria noted that "in order to cancel the existing procedure for extending, in accordance with article 116 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the RSFSR, the deadlines for conducting investigations in cases conducted in the investigative units of the NKVD-UNKVD ... henceforth, decisions with a request for an extension submit the deadlines for conducting an investigation to the NKVD of the USSR for approval by me or my deputy or the heads of the main departments "(CA FSB. F. 66. Op. 1. D. 493. L. 188). On March 20, 1940, in circular No. 76, it was directly noted that if, during the preliminary investigation, the prosecutor decides to dismiss the case and release the arrested person from custody, and the NKVD authorities have objections, then the arrested person may not be released, and the prosecutor's decision should be immediately protest (Ibid. D. 574. L. 160). Appointment of the head of the Special Department of the NKVD V.M. Bochkov was evidence of the weakening of the position of the prosecutor's office in its opposition to the NKVD

## 21

August 5 L.P. Beria reported to I.V. Stalin about the causes of the plane crash. As a result of the investigation, it was found that the preparation of the armament of the DB-3 aircraft before the flight was carried out hastily, without observing safety requirements, i.e. there were all signs of criminal negligence. Three FAB-50 bombs exploded in the bomb bays due to improper fuse assembly. The fact that the investigation was entrusted to the NKVD bodies also left its mark on the accusation. The engineer and technician for armament of the air brigade, the head of the combat department of the headquarters appeared as participants in both an anti-Soviet conspiracy and sabotage work in aviation (CA FSB. F. 3. Op. 6. D. 24. L. 117-120).

## 22

February 28, 1940 L.P. Beria reported to I.V. Stalin on the implementation of the decision of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. 1889 people were arrested and 3953 families were evicted, who were sent to non-regime areas of the Kazakh and Uzbek SSR, Bashkiria, various regions of Siberia (CA FSB. F. 3. Op. 7. D. 12. L. 169).

## 23

T.M. Borshchev until February 1941 remained People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the Turkmen SSR. During the Great Patriotic War, he headed the UNKVD-UNKGB-UMGB of the Sverdlovsk region. Removed from office and removed from the bureau of the Sverdlovsk Regional Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks for abuses during the monetary reform. Since 1948, in the Soviet and party work in Azerbaijan - Deputy. chairman of the Baku city executive committee, assistant secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (b) of Azerbaijan, deputy. head of the Department of Administrative Bodies of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (b) of Azerbaijan, head of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Azerbaijan railway. Dismissed from the Ministry of Internal Affairs in July 1953 due to service inconsistency. Arrested on January 25, 1955. He was involved in the case of M.A. Bagirov. Condemned by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR to capital punishment. Shot. Not rehabilitated.

## 24

A note I.V. Stalin, head of the Intelligence Directorate of the Red Army I.I. Proskurov, was a reaction to L.P. Beria. On August 19, he reported to Stalin about unauthorized broadcasts without a note in the journal of Voroshilov, a radio operator of the Red Army in Mongolia. The broadcasts coincided in time with the sorties of Soviet aviation. For security officials, this served as the basis for a case of espionage (CA FSB. F. 3. Op. 6. D. 24. L. 235-237).



The Special Department of the NKVD of the USSR and the People's Commissariat of Communications were entrusted with the task of jamming radio broadcasts. However, many regions, mostly border regions, remained areas of stable reception of such broadcasts. For example, I.V. It was reported to Stalin that in the case of broadcasting A. Hitler's speeches, the power of German radio stations was 1070 kW, and the power of Soviet radio stations, reaching only 400 kW, was not enough to jam. Therefore, it was decided to build new radio stations and expand the corresponding states (see Doc. No. 85).

Offers L.P. Beria and L.M. Kaganovich were accepted at a meeting of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks on December 11, 1939 (RGASPI. F. 17. Op. 163. D. 1242).

In 1939-1941. in the western regions of Ukraine, Belarus and the Baltic republics there were mass repressions, to a certain extent repeating the Great Terror of 1937-1938. The task of social "cleansing", Sovietization of these regions was set. Arrests and deportations were carried out in several stages (see Doc. Nos. 166-168, 174). In April 1941 L.P. Beria reported to I.V. Stalin that in the western regions of the Ukrainian SSR and the BSSR 102,408 people were arrested, members of the so-called counter-revolutionary formations (CA FSB. F. 3 os. Op. 8. D. 56. L. 866). In 1939-1941. more than 400,000 people were arrested and deported (for more details, see: Gorlanov O.A., Roginsky A.B. On arrests in the western regions of Belarus and Ukraine in 1939-1941 // Repressions against Poles and Polish citizens. M., 1997. S. 77-113).

Soviet leadership during the 1930s-1940s. repeatedly practiced mass awarding of employees of the NKVD. In this particular case, a significant part of the employees of the state security agencies received awards for participating in punitive actions in the western regions of Ukraine and Belarus, including for repressions against Polish military personnel.

The accelerated pace of development of heavy industry, the defense industries, where the main investments were directed, had a negative impact on the development of light industry. At the end of 1939 and the beginning of 1940, the crisis phenomena in these sectors led to an increase in the shortage of foodstuffs and industrial goods. The growth of the economic power of the Soviet state was not accompanied by an increase in the level of material well-being of the population. Given the limited supply of these goods to the population, emergency measures were taken for controlled distribution. Thus, at a meeting of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks on January 17, 1940, in the adopted resolution concerning Moscow and Leningrad, the police and employees of the economic divisions of the NKVD of the USSR were charged with the duty not to allow the formation of queues at stores before they open, to strengthen administrative responsibility and apply penalties against buyers of goods, articles of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR for speculation, and local authorities were recommended to take measures to restrict the exit of rural residents to these cities. All these sanctions in this decision of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks also applied to other cities indicated in this document (RGASPI. F. 17. Op. 3. D. 1018. L. 113-114). Some of the results of the implementation of the Politburo resolution were reported to Stalin in July 1940 (see Doc. No. 116).

**thirty**

In a special message, L.P. Beria cites greatly exaggerated data about the facts of treason and cooperation of the Red Army with the Finnish special services. During the Soviet-Finnish war, members of the emigrant organization "Russian All-Military Union" participated in the training of saboteurs. However, it was possible to form only one detachment of no more than 30 people. The members of this detachment did not have time to deploy subversive activities due to the transience

campaigns.

N.S. Angarsky-Klestov was arrested on May 12, 1940. During the preliminary investigation, he repeatedly admitted and denied the charges. He explained the reasons for this behavior in a petition for pardon sent to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR: "... Terrible, terrible threats, accompanied by rubber blows, forced me to take the path of lies. I slandered myself. I slandered a number of people involved in my case..... The investigation drew bright prospects for me, firmly promised administrative deportation if I recognized myself as a spy and pest..... And I embarked on the path of enormous defamation of myself and others. They assured me that they would send a good characterization about me to the court, and if, they told me, you behave well in court, if you confirm everything, then we will not leave you ... ". The investigation was carried out with gross violations of the law, the norms of the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure. Repressed. Angarsky-Klestov was rehabilitated in 1956.

The Soviet-Finnish campaign was extremely unsuccessful for the Red Army. Military counterintelligence daily informed Stalin about the state of affairs at the front. Only during the first ten days of January 1940, Stalin received 22 special messages from the heads of special departments of the LVO, 7th, 8th and other armies, which spoke of the low combat readiness of the Red Army units, disorganization in the interaction of command at all levels. The huge losses suffered during the campaign in the winter of 1939-spring of 1940 led to the clarification of the reasons for the failures in the initial period of the war and the search for those responsible. Previously L.P. Beria proposed that the commander of the 8th Army, General Khabarov, and a member of the Military Council, Shabanov, be handed over to a military tribunal (CA FSB. F. 3. Op. 7. D. 8).



The problem of physical elimination of L.D. Trotsky was first staged by I.V. Stalin in 1938. According to the testimony of the Deputy Head of the Foreign Department of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR, S.M. Spiegelglaz, developed various options for eliminating Trotsky. The variant with the poisoned book disappeared, because there was no complete certainty that it would reach the addressee unopened. Groups of agents sent in 1938 were unable to reach Mexico for various reasons. And only in 1940, the group mentioned in the published document completed the task.

The expenses of the RU of the Red Army were two times lower than the expenses of the NKVD for carrying out overseas work (see document No. 128). The most catastrophic situation developed by the spring of 1941, when in a number of districts (Kiev, Western), due to lack of funds, intelligence departments had to drastically reduce their activities.

As a result of the reorganization of the state security agencies in September 1938, the Main Economic Directorate of the NKVD of the USSR became one of the main departments. I.V. Stalin considered the activities of this department as a source of information about the objective situation in various sectors of the national economy, primarily the defense complex. Employees of the GEM NKVD controlled the work of most enterprises that produced various types of weapons, ammunition, military equipment (see Doc. No. 133, 136, 137, 141, 142, 147, 148).

According to M.A. Sholokhov, back in 1938 a special commission was created consisting of the head of the department V.E. Tsesarsky and the head of the NKVD Secretariat I.I. Shapiro to check the writer's complaint about violations of the law against those arrested. The commission worked during the period of mass operations and did not reveal any violations.

In a note dated December 19, 1940 addressed to I.V. Stalin L.P. Beria raised the issue of confiscation of property of those convicted by the Special Meeting of the NKVD: "The Decree of the Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR of 5.XI. exile and exile.

Meanwhile, in cases considered by the Special Conference, it is often revealed that the accused have large sums of money, valuables and property acquired through speculation, smuggling and other illegal means (self-supply, theft). For example: 1) on the personal

current

account of a convict in 1939 to 5 years of labor camp for the activity of the priest of POPORA, 459,982 rubles are still lying. (the money is seized);

2) in the same 1939, sentenced to 3 years of labor camp as a member of the family of a traitor to the motherland GUSEVA-GUTZAYT, property worth 118,000 rubles

was described. In cases of speculation and smuggling in the NKVD, as a rule, after the consideration of cases in the Special Conference, large sums of money and items of speculation and smuggling remain that cannot be returned to the owners or members of their families as acquired illegally and at the same time not may be confiscated for the benefit of the state due to the absence of such rights from the Special Conference. Further, Beria presented a draft Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR agreed with the NKJ and the Prosecutor of the USSR (CA FSB. F. 3. Op. 7. D. 38. L. 40-43).

January 21, 1941 L.P. Beria sent I.V. Stalin a special message, to which he attached a draft of this resolution. The main reason for the reorganization was that the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs simultaneously performed the functions of an economic, law enforcement agency and an intelligence and counterintelligence agency. It was necessary to separate the operational units into an independent people's commissariat, freeing them from solving tasks unusual for the special service (see document No. 150). However, by the beginning of the Great Patriotic War, the reorganization had not been completed, and the need to centralize management forced them to return to the previous structure (see Doc. No. 188).

On June 24, 1941, the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR sentenced L.P. Ivanova, G.E. Korshina, V.M. Anikeeva and N.D. Afanasiev to capital punishment. In connection with the numerous casualties at the Shostka gunpowder factory in the process of rehabilitation, the convicts were rehabilitated only in terms of unjustified sabotage and sabotage

accusations                      o

activities.

The adoption of this resolution of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks was evidence of the further strengthening of the positions of People's Commissar of Defense S.K. Timoshenko, who achieved the creation in the Red Army of a military counterintelligence structure independent of the NKVD and the direct subordination of its leaders to the NPO and the NKVMF. However, already in April 1941, L.P. Beria limited the influence of the high military command on the military counterintelligence agencies in the army and increased the interaction of special departments with the NKGB of the USSR (see Doc. No. 162).



# 41

July 18, 1941 by the decision of the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR A.Ya. Dannebergs, Major General, Chief of Artillery of the 24th Rifle Territorial Corps, A.Ya. Dalberg, Major General, Head of Supply of the 24th SC, Ya.Ya. Puksis, colonel, commander of the 40th cavalry regiment of the 24th SC, Yu.K. Rosenbals, Colonel, Chief of Staff of the 181st Rifle Division of the 24th SC, Ya.Ya. Indans, former Air Force General of the Latvian Air Force, and J.K. Bach were sentenced to death. The sentence was carried out on October 18, 1941. At the meeting of the Military Collegium, none of the defendants pleaded guilty to participating in a counter-revolutionary organization and holding a meeting on December 18, 1940. Zh.K. Bach, who also denied his participation in the organization, asked the court to take into account that in 1921-1922, when he worked in Russia, he was not a Soviet citizen, but represented independent Latvia in Moscow. By the definition of the Military Collegium of August 24, 1957, the sentence was canceled due to the lack of corpus delicti. J.K. Bach was rehabilitated in April 1992.

## 42

Information about accidents and catastrophes in aviation units was promptly sent to the top leadership of the country through the state security agencies. Special departments (military counterintelligence) were charged with informing "directive authorities" about emergencies in the process of combat training in the Red Army. The Air Force suffered not only material losses. For example, during the period from March 19 to March 25, 4 planes crashed and 8 people died (CA FSB. F. 3. Op. 7. D. 14. L. 42, 131). On April 22, 8 planes took off to participate in the aviation parade on May 1, 1941 in Ulaanbaatar, of which 6 crashed and 6 pilots died. On April 27, two more disasters occurred. In the area of the village of Verkhnyaya Maslovka, not far from the Dynamo stadium, an I-26 plane crashed and the pilot Piontkovsky died, on the same day, during the testing of the SB plane, designer Polikarpov, an accident occurred, as a result of which three people died (Ibid. D. 17. L. 95, 106). The high accident rate was associated not so much with shortcomings in the leadership, which drew attention to the decision of the Politburo, but with a whole range of reasons, which should include: mass accelerated production of aircraft in early 1941, serious design flaws, poor training of flight personnel and others

In fact, on the territory of the western regions of Ukraine and Belarus, the operation was repeated to "withdraw" the potential, in the opinion of the Soviet leadership, "fifth column", which had already been previously carried out on the territory of the USSR in 1937-1938. Of particular danger, according to the leadership of the NKGB, were the families of both repressed and illegal members of these nationalist organizations, who were proposed to be sentenced by a Special Meeting to 6-8 years in a camp. In May - June, new arrests and deportations of the population were made on the territory of Western Ukraine and Belarus, the Baltic republics.

When the Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks discussed the issue of combat training in the units of the Air Force of the Moscow Military District, significant shortcomings in its organization were revealed. 23% of the pilots did not fly combat aircraft at all. In parts of the 24th air defense division, not a single exercise was conducted, and not a single alert was announced with a fighter flight. In March 1941, the inspection of the NPO found that almost all units of the MVO Air Force were not combat-ready, the machine guns were not fired, the bomb racks were not adjusted, and combat readiness on alarms was not worked out. Due to the high accident rate, the personnel suffered losses amounting to dozens of dead and

wounded. The main culprit for the disruption of combat training was declared the commander of the Air Force of the Moscow Military District, Lieutenant General of Aviation P.I. Pumpur. At a meeting of the Politburo, it was decided to bring him to trial, deprive him of the title of Hero of the Soviet Union and prohibit him from holding command positions (RGASPI. F. 17. Op. 162. D. 35. L. 57-64).

The investigation into the case of Lieutenant-General Pumpura continued until February 1942, when, on the instructions of I.V. Stalin, by the decision of the Special Meeting of the NKVD of the USSR, he was sentenced to death. Pumpur was subsequently rehabilitated.

The decision to create a troika, consisting of four people, was made by the Politburo at the request of the party leadership of the Komi Regional Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. At a meeting of the bureau of the regional committee on August 14, a decision was approved, sent to the center, "On increasing the composition of the commission for considering cases of anti-Soviet elements in the Komi ASSR." It noted: "Due to the fact that from the composition of the approved troika for administrative consideration of cases of anti-Soviet elements, members of the commission will periodically be associated with long business trips due to the territorial remoteness of the regions, which will lead to a delay in the consideration of cases, it is considered necessary to bring the composition of the commission to 4 people and introduce an additional member of the commission comrade. Fedchenko Ivan Antonovich - Prosecutor of the Republic of Komi ASSR. Ask the Central Committee

of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks to approve this decision. Secretary of the Komi Regional Committee. Semichev. AP RF. F. 3. Op. 58. D. 92.

## 46

Reports from foreign intelligence and military intelligence about Germany's preparations for war against the USSR began to arrive most intensively starting in the spring of 1941. However, the Soviet leadership did not know about the Barbarossa plan. Negative reaction I.V. Stalin on the residents' special messages was explained by his belief that this was the result of deliberate misinformation by the British special services, which, in his opinion, sought to push the USSR to war with Germany. On the other hand, Stalin believed that a war on two fronts would be unprofitable for Germany and fraught with defeat.

In order to mitigate the negative consequences of the German bombing of Moscow, I.V. Stalin instructed to organize an exhibition of downed German aircraft, captured weapons, unexploded bombs and other war trophies. August 13 L.P. Beria reported to Stalin that, together with the Moscow Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, such an exhibition was being prepared in the Park of Culture and Recreation. Gorky and is ready to open on August 14. Along with exhibits of captured military equipment and weapons, showcases were displayed with photographs of pilots, anti-aircraft gunners, fighters of the NKVD fighter battalions, police officers and firefighters, as well as decrees of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on awarding those who particularly distinguished themselves during air raids on Moscow (CA FSB. F 3 os., Inventory 8, D. 10, L. 310-311).

As early as August 8, 1941, L.P. Beria in a special message to I.V. Stalin reported on the creation of partisan detachments and the deployment of operational groups to the rear of the German troops to carry out subversive work. Reconnaissance and sabotage activities became one of the important areas of work of state security agencies. Beria's proposal that "NKVD bodies should continue to work on organizing partisan detachments and sabotage groups," Stalin approved the resolution: "I agree" (AP RF. F. 3. Op. 50. D. 470. L. 18 -21). On August 10, Beria instructed Serov, Petrov, Apollonov and Sudoplatov to submit their proposals. One of the decisions to implement Stalin's instructions was the creation in January 1942 of the 4th Directorate of the NKVD of the USSR, which was entrusted with the task of organizing reconnaissance and sabotage work in the rear of the German troops. The role of Beria is described in detail in the work of E. Knight (see: Knight A. Beria. Stalin's First Lieutenant. Princeton University Press, 1993. P.

121-124). Until the second half of 1942, information about the number of partisan detachments and operational groups prevailed in special messages to Stalin. Poorly trained and equipped groups could not launch effective activities in the occupied territory and became easy prey for the enemy. The issues of communication with the center were not worked out, there were not enough radio stations.

To assess the activities of operational groups at the end of 1941 - the first half of 1942, the memoirs of E.A. Teleguev, one of the leaders of such a group. Teleguev noted: "We were exhausted to the limit, especially in the early days, when we tried to quickly move away from the front line. We stretched the ten-day supply for twenty days, and then simply starved. In fact, until August we had absolutely no bread, we did not even have salt. They were interrupted by random acquisitions, like a horse wandering into the forest or a potato pit found at the edge of the forest. Such a famine regime continued until August-September 1942, when the grain harvest was harvested in the villages.



In the period up to the end of 1943, the Teleguev task force carried out 22 major sabotage on the railways, conducted dozens of battles, ambushes and other operations. However, with most of the groups abandoned in the second half of 1941, contact was lost. Only a few were able to turn into combat units behind enemy lines.

As the situation on the fronts changed, the material and technical operational groups improved, and ~~support of~~ experience was accumulated, their activities began to bring tangible results. In April 1942, Beria raised the question

before Stalin about the approval of the State Defense Committee of the resolution on the plan for the supply of components for the production of radio stations in the amount of 150-200 pieces per month. Provision was made for the purchase of necessary materials for 50 thousand dollars in the USA and England (CA FSB. F. 3. Op. 9. D. 9. L. 211).

In addition to the deportation of Soviet citizens of German nationality during 1941-1944. there were mass deportations of other peoples as well (see Doc. Nos. 249, 253, 259, 263, 265). A significant number of Beria's special messages on the eviction of peoples have been deposited in the archive, which testify to the personal participation of the people's commissar in organizing

the deportations. In total, during the war years, population groups of 61 nationalities were resettled (for details, see: Bugay N.F. Deportation of peoples // War and Society, 1941-1945: In 2 books. Book 2. M., 2004. S. 306-330 ).

The problem of deportations during the Great Patriotic War is covered in detail in the work of D. Rayfield. In the work of E. Knight, the role of Beria during the war years is more multifaceted, Rayfield focuses on the repressive side of his activities (see: Rayfield D. Stalin and his Hangmen. Penguin Books, 2005. P. 377-409).

September 6, 1941 L.P. Beria in a special message addressed to I.V. Stalin proposed that capital punishment be applied to 170 prisoners. He justified his proposal by the fact that in connection with the hostilities between the USSR and Germany, the most embittered part of the state criminals held in places of detention was conducting defeatist agitation and was trying to prepare escapes for the resumption of subversive work. Among the political prisoners were prominent figures of the Bolshevik and Socialist-Revolutionary Parties (Kh. Rakovsky, M. Spiridonova). Stalin signed the GKO decree on the execution of prisoners. On September 8, 1941, the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR convicted those arrested under Article 58-10, part 2 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR. In 1950-1980. criminal cases against 53 people from this list were terminated. On July 26, 1990, the plenum of the Supreme Court of the USSR overturned the sentence and rehabilitated the rest of those illegally convicted in this case.

# 51

On January 10, 1942, the Third Directorate of the Red Army (military counterintelligence) and its local bodies were withdrawn from the NPO, transformed into special departments, and in July 1941 transferred to the NKVD. However, similar bodies of the Third Directorate of the NKVMF remained part of the People's Commissariat of the Navy, the reason for which was probably the higher combat readiness of the Navy, which manifested itself in the initial period of the war. However, on January 4, 1942, Rogov, a member of the Military Council, sent in the name of I.V. Stalin a cipher telegram in which he sharply criticized the work of the department of the Third Directorate in the Black Sea Fleet. Stalin addressed the message to Beria with the note: "T. Beria. Your opinion? I. Stalin. Less than a week later, a GKO resolution was adopted on the transformation of the bodies of the Third Directorates of the NKVMF into special departments of the NKVD of the USSR.

The opening of Orthodox churches in the occupied territory helped to attract the population to the side of the German authorities. March 10, 1942 L.P. Beria sent I.V. Stalin received a special message in which he presented a plan-prospect of a book designed to show the loyal attitude of the state towards the church. The book was published in the summer of 1943 with a circulation of 50 thousand copies and was distributed in the USA, Great Britain and other countries. On March 31, 1943, Beria turned to Stalin and received his consent to allow the celebration of Christmas (AP RF. F. 3. Op. 60. D. 5. L. 43-49 a) (for details, see: Odintsov M.I. State and Church in Russia, XX century, M., 1994).

With the accumulation of experience in the fight against reconnaissance and sabotage units of Germany, new directions have been developed in the activities of state security agencies. During the Great Patriotic War, operational radio games were of great importance for disinformation of the enemy. During the war, 152 radio stations of captured German agents were used. Only as a result of radio games, over 400 enemy agents were identified and arrested by military counterintelligence (see in detail: Korovin V.V. Soviet intelligence and counterintelligence during the Great Patriotic War. M., 2003).

In a document prepared by M.P. Mhar, a description was given of the regime created by I.V. Stalin. First of all, the accelerated rates of industrialization and collectivization were subjected to critical evaluation. The author noted that these transformations were associated with a colossal strain of forces, impoverishment, and a deterioration in the material situation of the population. "History has not yet known the extermination of mankind and the mockery," the author wrote, "to which the peasants were subjected." He noted that Stalin shifted the blame for the excesses during collectivization onto the performers, used the army to suppress peasant uprisings, strangled both collective farmers and individual farmers with a tax burden. Mgar used figurative expressions that characterized the mood of the people, including ditties: "Get up, Lenin, get up, grandfather! We got stuck by a five-year-old!" Mgar showed the merciless struggle of the authorities with the opposition, which criticized Stalin's course. His work also highlights the problems of using forced labor, the disenfranchised position of workers and peasants, and low birth rates. Separately, Mgar gave a critical assessment of the policy of the leadership during the war years, which was expressed in distrust of the Sovinformburo reports on the real situation on the fronts, the betrayal of millions of Soviet soldiers who were captured, and the lack of benefits for their wives and children. As a result, he set the task of creating a socialist party, fighting the regime, strengthening ties with England and the United States, which became allies of the USSR in the anti-Hitler coalition. The fight against the so-called anti-Soviet organizations both in the

rear and at the front during the Great Patriotic War was one of the important areas in the activities of the state security agencies. We can agree with the statement of R. Stefan, who noted that during the war years the state security agencies retained their punitive orientation, characteristic of the pre-war period and aimed at strengthening the Stalinist regime (Stephan R. Stalin's Secret War. Soviet Counter-Intelligence against the Nazis. University Press of Kansas, 2003. P. 81). During the war years only

The organs of the NKGB uncovered about five thousand so-called anti-Soviet counter-revolutionary organizations.



## 55

May 7, 1945 People's Commissar for State Security V.N. Merkulov reported to I.V. Stalin about the work done by military censors during the war years, and petitioned for the award of 251 people. During the war years, 25 thousand censors censored 6 billion postal and telegraphic items and 2 billion letters (CA FSB. F. 4 os. Op. 3. D. 4. L. 1886).

The government restored diplomatic relations between the two countries. In August 1941, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR issued a decree on amnesty to all Polish citizens who were imprisoned on Soviet territory. At the direction of I.V. Stalin, the state security agencies compiled lists of those arrested, sentenced to imprisonment in camps, deported, prisoners of war and internees of former Polish subjects, of whom, according to the records of the NKVD of the USSR, as of August 1, 1941, there were 391,575 people, among them: 26,197 prisoners of war and internees, 28,236 convicts, 18,358 under investigation, 318,784 special settlers (siegemens, foresters, refugees not accepted by Germany), etc. (CA FSB. F. 3 os. Op. 8. D. 10. L. 86-87). It was decided to create a Polish army in the Soviet Union. Under

pressure from the allies, the issue of sending part of the Polish military to form Polish divisions in Iran under the command of General Anders was decided. Ultimately, Anders' army was redeployed to Iran.

In connection with the radical change in the course of the war, the need for over-centralization in the activities of state security agencies also disappeared. As in February 1941, the operational units of the state security agencies were again separated into an independent People's Commissariat of State Security (NKGB of the USSR). From the original draft prepared by the NKVD, Stalin excluded the item on the creation of a separate secret political department in the NKGB, whose task would be to fight against anti-Soviet elements.

Special messages about providing the population with food were received by I.V. Stalin throughout the entire period of the Great Patriotic War. In addition to data on the consequences of the famine in besieged Leningrad, in 1941-1944. From the reports, a picture of terrible disasters that hit the population in the rear of the country loomed. In December 1941, the departments of the NKVD of the Moscow, Ivanovo, Chita, Irkutsk, Sverdlovsk regions, Primorsky, Khabarovsk, Krasnoyarsk territories, examining the situation of the families of military personnel, noted that the wives and children of the Red Army did not receive benefits for months, they were starving, for the evacuees were not created the most basic living conditions. For example, Davina K.E., who lived in Moscow, wrote to her husband at the front that "I live very poorly, there is absolutely nothing to eat. My card is given only 400 grams of bread and 100 grams of sugar for 20 days.... There is absolutely nothing to buy on the market .... Probably, you will die from a bullet at the front, and I am here from hunger ... "(CA FSB. F. 3 os. Op. 8. D. 15. L. 86). In the spring of 1942, in a special message from the NKVD, I.V. Stalin on the food supply of the Arkhangelsk and Vologda regions, there was an increase in mortality among the population, especially children under one year old. During March, only in the streets and in the houses of the city of Arkhangelsk, 700 corpses were picked up (Ibid. F. 3. Op. 9. D. 9. L. 124-125). In the process of perusal of correspondence carried out by the military censorship in March 1942 in Chelyabinsk, numerous complaints from the population evacuated from Moscow and Leningrad were revealed. The evacuated workers wrote to their relatives: "Once a day, 800 gr. of bread. You eat it at one time, and then you are hungry until the next day, and don't ask." "We have a lot of deaths, Ryabov and Vaska Gribov died, and in general our Leningraders are very sick ...". "... Now they began to give coupons for cheese and loaves in a grocery store, but these coupons are distributed by masters or bosses, so they don't get to workers, since they are given a little, and there are a lot of bosses" (Ibid. L. 169-172). After the change in the situation on the fronts in 1944, there was no cardinal improvement in the food supply of the population. In special messages, for example, in April 1944.

from Uzbekistan, it was about famine, numerous deaths among the population of Fergana, Surkhan-Darya and Andijan regions. In one of the collective farms during March, 25 people died of starvation (GA RF. F. 9401 sch. Op. 2. D. 64. L. 252-253).

L.P. Beria had previously reported on the disclosure of a powerful organization that consisted of five "emigration-traitor groups." The leaders of the groups were charged with conducting anti-Soviet nationalist agitation among the collective farmers of the Murgab region, spreading provocative rumors about the mobilization of the entire male population into the Red Army, and making critical remarks in connection with interruptions in the supply of the population with manufactured goods and food. 27 people were arrested. In order to strengthen the border, the size of the border detachment was practically increased by a battalion (GA RF. F. 9401 p. Op. 2. D. 65. L. 214). Already in 1946, the case of a nationalist group in the Murgab region of Tajikistan was recognized as falsified (APRF. F. 3. Op. 58. D. 9. L. 34-38).

A.P. Timoshenko in July 1940, by decision of the Special Meeting, was sentenced to 10 years in prison on charges of treason. Released November 1954

The practice of sending employees of the NKVD and the NKGB to Eastern European countries that found themselves in the sphere of influence of the USSR, which began with Poland, was further developed during the 1940s and 1950s. In September 1945, three employees of the NKGB of the USSR were sent to work as instructors in the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Bulgaria (GA RF. F. 9401 sch. Op. 2. D. 98. L. 387).



The accusation of P.M. Gusev in his work for British intelligence turned out to be falsified. He was subsequently rehabilitated.

In February 1945 I.V. Stalin instructed L.P. Beria to intensify work to detain the leaders of underground organizations operating in Poland. With the help of a legend about a meeting with the command of the 1st Belorussian Front, on March 27-28, the NKVD arrested and transported to Moscow 16 leaders of Poland's political parties. Prior to the official publication in the Pravda newspaper of May 6, 1945, about their arrest, People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs V.M. Molotov misled the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Great Britain A.K. Kerr, who sent inquiries to the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs about the fate of famous political figures in Poland.

One of the most important tasks facing the commissioners of the NKVD was the leadership of the operational groups of the NKVD-NKGB. In the last month of the war, considerable attention was paid to the arrests of the top leaders of Nazi Germany and their inner circle. The arrests of Hitler's valet and personal adjutant made it possible to recreate the picture of the last months of the Fuhrer's life (for details, see: Eberle H. und Uhl M. Das Buch Hitler. Gustav Lbbe Verlag, 2005).

The trial in the case of L.B. Okulitzky and other military and political leaders of Poland was held in Moscow from 18 to 21 June. Yankovsky expressed the views of the Polish population most vividly. During one of the interrogations, he stated: "We do not want Poland to be the 17th republic of the USSR, we want freedom and we will fight for it." The initial draft of the indictment, which was presented to Stalin by Beria, Merkulov and Vyshinsky, substantiated the provisions divided into five sections: on "(1) the organization of underground armed detachments of the Home Army in the rear of the Red Army, (2) the creation of an underground military-political organization "Impossibility", (3) the work of illegal transceiver radio stations and the underground Polish government, (4) the terrorist and sabotage espionage activities of the armed detachments of the AK, (5) its enemy propaganda against the Red Army and the Soviet Union. In the final version, the section on "enemy propaganda" disappeared, but its provisions were included in a new section - on the "plan for preparing a military action in a bloc with Germany against the USSR." Despite the serious accusations, only four people were sentenced to terms of imprisonment from 5 to 10 years, three were acquitted, and the rest were sentenced to imprisonment for terms from four months to one and a half years (see: Izvestia. 1945, June 21 ).

On April 19, 1943, the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR "On punishment measures for the Nazi villains guilty of killing and torturing the Soviet civilian population and captured Red Army soldiers, for spies, traitors to the Motherland from among Soviet citizens and their accomplices" was adopted. The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR decided that German, Italian, Romanian, Hungarian, Finnish fascist villains convicted of murdering and torturing the civilian population and captured Red Army soldiers, as well as spies and traitors from among Soviet citizens, are punishable by death by hanging. The first show trial was held in Krasnodar on July 14, 1943. In December 1945-January 1946, in accordance with the decision of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, 86 German servicemen who participated in punitive actions were convicted in eight open trials. 66 people were sentenced to death by hanging, and 19 to hard labor for a term of 12 to 20 years (for more details, see: "Smersh": Historical essays and archival documents. M., 2003. L. 313-321).